THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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☞ The highest price paid for Country Produce. ☜

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G. Loomis. T. M. Austin

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POWDER—100 Kegs Rifle, Deer and Blasting Powder, just received and for sale by the keg or less quantity, by
Erie, July 26. R. T. SIERRETT & Sons.

Select Poetry.

THE PLOWMAN.

BY J. F. SIMMONS.

Behold his firm and steady tread,
As turning o'er the fruitful soil,
He labors for his daily bread,
Made sweeter by continuous toil.
His mind is not oppressed by cares,
He's neither dreary nor forlorn,
So long as rank, unfruitful tares
Do not choke up his growing corn.

He whistles as he walks along,
With the furrows freshly made,
Or murmurs forth his simple song,
Unknown to those of lordly grade:
His feature bathed in morning dew,
For ere the sun his warm glow yields
In morning's first grey misty hue,
He's plodding through the verdant fields.

His face with health and pleasure glows,
Far different from the lordly throng;
His cheeks are blooming like the rose,
His sturdy frame is stout and strong;
His tone is fearless while he talks,
His voice is open, bold and clear;
His step is stately while he walks,
Nor does he seem to falter, e'er.

He has no sordid thoughts of gain—
Has but one simple wish or two;
And as he labors on the plain,
His heart is light and merry too.
His song that floats upon the air,
And echoes in the wooded dell,
Breathes of his love, his maiden fair,
Whose virtues he delights to tell.

His bread is sweet, though brown it be,
His crystal liquid pure and clear,
His heart is merry light and free,
His maiden, as his life, is dear.
His rest at night is sweet and deep,
And with refreshment freely teems,
And while he rests, his gentle sleep
Has for companions blissful dreams.

Plow on, thou hearty, fearless man,
Plow deeply in the fertile soil,
Thy ruddy cheek will ne'er grow wan
From honest, constant, steady toil.
Fear not the scorn of those less true,
E'en though encased in robes more fine,
They'd give their pleasures, blue robes too,
For hearts as light and pure as thine.

Choice Miscellany.

TWO SCENES IN THE LIFE OF A CITY BELLE

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

SCENE FIRST.

"Isn't she a glorious creature?" said my young friend Merwyn, glancing, as he spoke, toward a beautiful girl named Florine Malcolm, the daughter of a merchant reputed to be rich. We were at a party, and the object of remark sat, or rather reclined near us on a sofa, with a graceful abandon, or rather indolence, in her whole air and attitude, that indicated one born and raised in idleness and luxury.

"She is a fine looking girl, cert inly," I replied.

"Fine looking!" said my enthusiastic young friend, in surprise, half inclined to be offended at the coldness with which I expressed myself.

"Fine looking, indeed? She's a perfect Hebe; a very impersonation of youth and beauty."

"No one can deny that she is a very lovely and beautiful girl," said I, to this. "But she lacks animation."

"What you speak of as a fault, I consider her greatest charm. I never met any one so free from all vulgar hurry and excitement. An exquisite ease distinguishes her actions, and she reminds you, in nearly everything, of those courtly ladies who give such a charm to foreign aristocratic society. Certainly, I have not met, in this country, with any one who has so perfectly the air of a high-bred lady as Florine Malcolm."

To understand this perfectly, the reader must be told that Merwyn had recently returned from a tour through Europe, whither he had been permitted to go by a wealthy father, and where he had discovered, like most of our young men who venture abroad, that in our forms of social intercourse, and in all that gives fashionable society its true excellence and attractiveness, we are sadly deficient. Foreign manners, habits, and dress were brought home and retained by the young man, who, as a natural consequence, became a favorite among the ladies, and was thus encouraged in his silly imitations of things anti-American, and, therefore, in America ridiculous. In the eyes of sober-minded, sensible people, who did not know him well enough to see that there was a more substantial groundwork in his character than all this would lead a casual observer to infer, Merwyn was viewed as a mere fop, whose brains had grown out upon his upper lip in the shape of a moustache.

Such a man was my friend, Henry Merwyn. I knew his better qualities, and esteemed them; at the same time that I saw his weakness, and bore with them for the sake of the good that was in him. He had been raised in a sickly atmosphere, and his mind had taken an unhealthy tone; but he was honorable, and rigidly just in all his actions towards others.

As for the young lady he so warmly admired—Miss Florine Malcolm—I only knew her as we know those into whose society we are but occasionally thrown. She was a fine, showy girl, with a face of more than ordinary beauty; but, to one of my tastes, uninteresting for the very reason that she proved so charming to Merwyn. This genteel languor, this elegant indolence, this distinguishing repose, never much suited my fancy. I like to see the soul flow into the bodily organism, and thrill its very nerve with life and sentiment. I like to see the eye burn, the lips quiver, and the whole face glow with animating thought. These make beauty ten fold more beautiful; and give to even paleness a charm.

"By a high-bred lady," I replied to Merwyn's particular praise of Miss Malcolm, "you mean, I presume, a woman who is entirely artificial."

"No," he quickly answered, "you put a construction on my words that I do not acknowledge to be fair. By a high-bred lady, I mean one who possesses that peculiar ease and grace, that exquisite repose, and that charming elegance of manner that comes from a refined taste and long association with those who move in the highest rank in society. In fact, it is hard to fix in words all that goes to make up a well bred lady; but, when you meet her, you know her at a glance."

"And you say Miss Malcolm comes nearer to the high-bred, courtly lady, than any woman it has been your fortune to meet on this side of the Atlantic?"

"She does. In Paris or London she would find herself at home in the first circles of fashion. Now, just look at Miss Watson, who sits near her, bolt upright, and stiff as a post; and then observe how gracefully Florine reclines on those cushions like a very queen. There you have the exact difference between a mere vulgar girl, and a true lady."

There was a difference between the two individuals thus referred to—a very marked difference. Miss Watson looked like a girl of thought and action, while the other reposed languidly among the cushions of a sofa, the very picture of indolence.

"I see nothing vulgar about Miss Watson," said I. "And I know that there is nothing vulgar about her. She is a true lady in every sense of the word."

Merwyn half vexed me by his dissenting silence.

Just then he observed that Miss Malcolm looked pale. Going over quickly to where she was, he inquired if she were not well, and learned that some particular perfume used by a lady who sat near, was so unpleasant as to make her feel faint. He immediately proposed that she should go into an adjoining room where were fewer persons, and get a place near one of the windows, offering his arm at the same time. She arose, and I saw her pass out slowly. She was in good health; in fact, in the very prime and vigor of young life; yet, surrounded as she was by every luxury and elegance, she had grown inactive, and felt even a small effort as burdensome. Trifling causes affected her; and she imagined a physical inability to do a thousand things that might have been done with scarcely an effort.

The very sympathy and concern manifested by Merwyn, who was the lover of Florine, made her feel that she was really indisposed; and she languidly reclined on the sofa to which he had conducted her, with the air of an invalid. Finding that she did not grow any better, Merwyn, in a little while, proposed that she should go home, and had a carriage ordered. Wandering into the apartment to which they had gone, I saw him bring her shawl, without which she could not pass into the dressing-room for fear of cold, and saw her meet the attention with a half averted face, and a want of effort, that made me feel as if I would like to have aroused her by means of the wires from an electrical battery.

"A beautiful couple they will make," said I to myself, as Florine arose and went out, leaning heavily on the arm of the young man, to pass through the storms and over the rough places of this troublesome world. A summer breeze will be too rough for that young creature, and the odor of violets too stimulating for her nerve."

A few months subsequent to this they were married, and not long afterward I removed from the city, and did not see them again for some years. But, I learned, in the meantime, with sincere regret, that in a great "commercial crisis" through which the country passed, both of the families of this young couple had been reduced from affluence to comparative poverty. A sigh for the human summer flowers I have mentioned, was my simple response to the news. A couple of years afterward I met them again.

SCENE SECOND.

During a journey through the western part of Ohio, I had occasion to stop for a few days in the little town of R——. On the day after my arrival, a man whose face struck me as being familiar, passed the door of the tavern in which I was standing. A sort of doubtful recognition took place on both sides, but neither of us being certain as to the other's identity, we did not speak, and the man passed on. I looked after him as he moved down the street, wondering in my mind who he could be, when I saw him stop, and after appearing to hesitate about something, turn round and walk back toward the hotel. He was a young man plainly dressed, and looked as if he were a clerk in a store, or, it might be a small store-keeper himself. As he came back, I fixed my eyes upon his face, trying to make out who it was that bore such familiar features.

"My old friend Merwyn!" I exclaimed, as he passed in front of where I stood.

He called my name in return, and then we grasped each others' hands eagerly.

"The last man in the world I expected to meet," said I.

"And, certainly, I as little expected to meet you," was returned. "This is indeed a pleasure! When did you arrive, and how long do you stay in R——?"

"I came here yesterday, and hope to resume my journey to-morrow."

"Not so soon!" Merwyn said, still tightly holding my hand. "You must stay longer."

"I am doubtful as to that," I returned. "But is this your place of sojourn in the world?"

"Yes, for the present, seeing that I can't find a better."

There was a *manly cheerfulness* in the way this was said, which I could not have believed it possible for the young man to feel, under the great change of circumstances that had taken place.

"And your lady?" I felt some hesitation even while I asked this question.

"Very well, thank you!" was cheerfully replied. "We live a mile or two from town, and you must go out and spend a night with us before you leave. Florine will be delighted to see you."

"It will be quite as pleasant for me to meet her," I could but answer; yet even while I spoke I felt that our meeting must remind the wife of my friend so strongly of the past, as to make it anything but pleasant.

"How long have you lived here?"

"About two years."

"It is almost the last place in which I expected to meet you. What are you doing?"

"Merchandizing in a small way. I had no profession, when kind fortune knocked us all on the head, and so had to turn my hand to the first thing that offered, which happened to be a clerkship in a store at three hundred and fifty dollars a year. This was barely enough to keep body and soul together; yet, I was thankful for so much, and tried to keep down a murmuring spirit. At the end of a year, having given every satisfaction to my employer, he said to me one day—'You have shown far more business capacity than I thought you possessed, and, I think, are the very man I want to go out west with a stock of goods. Can you command any capital?' 'Not a dollar, I fear,' was my reply. 'I'm sorry for that, said he, 'for I want a man who is able to take an interest in the business. Don't you think you could raise a couple of thousand dollars in cash?' I shook my head, doubtfully. We had a good deal more conversation on the subject."

"When I went home, I mentioned to my wife what Mr. L——, my employer, had said, and we talked much about the proposition. I expressed a great deal of regret at not being able to furnish capital, as the offer I had received was plainly an advantageous one, and would give me a fair start in the world. 'Would you be willing to go off to the west?' I asked of Florine, while we talked over the subject. 'Wherever you think it best to go, I will go cheerfully,' was her brave answer. Thus far she had borne our change of fortune with a kind of heroism that more than anything else helped to sustain me. We were living with my family, and had one child.—My father, of whose misfortunes you are aware, had obtained the office of President in an insurance company, with a salary of *two thousand dollars a year, and this* enabled him still to keep his family around him, and, though luxuries had to be given up, his income afforded every comfort. We had a room with them, and, though my income was small, we had all that health and peace of mind required.

"On the day after the conversation with my wife about the west, she met me on coming home to dinner, with so happy yet meaning a smile on her face, that I could not help inquiring what it meant. As I sat down by her side, she drew from her pocket a small roll of bank bills, and, handing them to me, said—'there is the capital you want.' I took the money, and, unrolling it in mute surprise, counted out the sum of two thousand dollars!—'Where did this come from?' I inquired. She glanced across the room, and my eyes followed the direction hers had taken. I missed something. It was her piano!—'Explain yourself, Florine,' I said. 'That is easily done,' she replied, as she looked tenderly in my face. 'I have sold my piano and watch, my diamond pin, bracelet and ring, and every article of jewelry and *bijouterie* in my possession, but *this*,' holding up the wedding ring, 'and there you have the money.' I cannot tell you how much I was affected by this. But, no matter. I used the two thousand dollars in the way proposed, and here I am.—Come, walk down to my store with me, and let us chat a little about old times, there."

I went, as invited, and found Merwyn with a small, but well selected stock of goods in his store, and all the evidences of a thriving business around him.

"You must go home with me this afternoon," said he, as I arose to leave him, after having had an agreeable talk for an hour. "I live, as I told you, a short distance in the country; so you will stay all night, and can come in with me in the morning. The stage leaves here at five o'clock, and passes within a short distance of my house, Florine will be delighted to see you."

I consented, well pleased with this arrangement, and, at five o'clock was seated in the stage by the side of my old friend, who bore as little resemblance to one of your curled, perfumed, and moustached exquisits—what he had once been—as could well be imagined. His appearance was plain, substantial, and business-like.

Half an hour's ride brought us to our stopping place.

"I live off to the right here," said Merwyn, as we left the stage, "beyond that piece of wood. Ten minutes' walk will bring us to my door. We prefer the country for several reasons, the principal one of which is economy. Our cottage with six acres of ground, costs us only fifty dollars a year, and we have the whole of the land worked on shares by a neighbor, thus more than clearing our rent. Then we have plenty of fruit and milk for ourselves and children, and fresh air and health into the bargain."

"But don't Mrs. Merwyn find it very lonesome out here?" I inquired.

"Oh, no. We have two children, and they, with a very clever young woman who lives with us more as a friend than a domestic, although we pay her wages, give Florine plenty of society through the day, and I come in by night-fall, and sometimes earlier, to make the evenings all she could wish. At least, I have Florine's own declaration for this," The last sentence was uttered with a smile.

As we walked along, the nearness of my meeting with Mrs. Merwyn, turned my thoughts back to other times. A beautiful girl was before me, languidly reclining upon a sofa, overcome by the extract of some sweet herbs, the perfume of which had fallen unharmoniously upon the sense. A hot-house plant, how was it possible that she could bear the cold, bracing atmosphere of such a life as that she was now living? When last I saw her, she was but a tender summer flower, on whom the warm sun shone daily, and into whose bosom the night dews came softly with refreshing coolness.

Silently I walked along with my mind full of such thoughts, when an opening in the woods through which we were passing, gave me a glimpse of a woman's figure, standing on the second rail of a fence, and apparently on the look-out for some one. The intervening trees quickly hid her again from my view. In a minute or so afterward we emerged from the trees but a short distance from the woman I had seen, who was looking in another direction from that in which we were coming. We were close upon her before she observed us. Then the voice of Merwyn, who called "Florine!" startled her, and she turned upon us her beautiful young face, glowing with health, surprise and pleasure. I paused in astonishment. Was that the indolent, languid city belle, who could scarcely sit erect even with the aid of cushions, now standing firm and straight on a fence-rail, and looking more lovely and graceful than she had ever seemed in my eyes.

She recognized me in a moment, and, springing from the rail, came bounding forward, full to overflowing of life and spirits. Grasping my hand, she expressed the warmest pleasure at seeing an old face, and asked me a dozen questions before I could answer one.

I found them occupying a neat little bird's nest of a cottage, in which were two as sweet little children as I have ever seen. While I sat and talked with Merwyn, holding one child upon my knee, and he the other, Florine busied herself in getting the supper. Her only domestic was away. Ever and anon I caught a glimpse of her as she passed in and out of the adjoining room where she had spread the table. A very long time did not elapse before I sat down with my old friends to a meal that I enjoyed as well as any I have ever eaten. The warm, white biscuits were baked by Florine; the sweet butter she had herself churned, so she said, and the cake and preserves were her own.

"I am surprised at all this," said I, after tea. "How is it possible for you to be cheerful and happy under such a change? How was it possible for you to come so efficiently into a mode of life, the very antipodes of the one to which you were born, and in which you were educated?"

"Misfortune," replied Merwyn, "brings out whatever is efficient in our characters. This has been particularly the case with us. We had both led artificial lives, and had false views of *almost everything*, when, at a blow, the golden palace in which we had lived, was dashed to pieces. We were then thrown out into the world, with nothing to depend upon but our individual resources, which were, at first, you may well believe, exceedingly small. The suddenness with which our fashionable friends turned from us and the entire exclusion from fashionable society that followed, opened our eyes to the utter worthlessness of much we had looked upon as of primary consideration. The necessity of our circumstances turned our thoughts, at the same time, to things of real moment, the true importance of which grew daily more apparent. Thus we were prepared for other steps that had to be taken, and which, I am glad to say, we are able to take cheerfully. We now lead a true and useful life, and I am sure Florine will join me in saying, that it is a happier life than we ever led before."

"Yes, with all my heart," replied the young wife.—"I have good health, good spirits, and a clear conscience; and, without these, no one can be happy."

"Still" remarked Merwyn, "we look to growing better off in the world, and hope, one day, to be surrounded at least by a portion of the elegance and luxury of early times. But until that day comes, we will enjoy the good things of life that fall to our lot; and should it never come, we will have lost nothing by vain anticipations."

When I parted with my old friends on the next day, I felt that their lot was, beyond comparison, more blessed than if it would have been had not misfortune visited them; and wished from my heart, that all who had met with similar reverses would imitate their good example. Still, I wondered at the change I had seen; and, at times could hardly realize its truth.

☞ "Come here, my little man," said a gentleman to a youngster of four years of age, while sitting in the parlor where a large company were assembled, "Do you know me?" "Yes, sir, I think I do." Who am I, then, let me hear." "You are the man what kissed sister Jane last night in the parlor." Jane fainted.

Seeing a Light.—A sailor, the other day in describing his first efforts to become a "water man," said that just at the close of a dark night, he was sent aloft to see if he could see a light. After a short time he was hailed from the deck with:—"Mast head ahoy!" "Ay, ay, sir," was the answer. "Do you see a light?" "Yes, sir!" "What light?" "Daylight, sir!" The lookout was ordered down with a run.

SAM HOUSTON AT SAN JACINTO.

SCRAPS FROM HISTORY.

The hope of the brave began to grow dim and dark, and the stars of the revolution seemed to be going down in gloom, to rise no more. Three heavy columns of the pampered soldiery of Mexico, led on by Santa Anna, supported by Urrea, Cos, and Filisola, had crossed the Rio Grande, and the vulture flag of the South threateningly waved on the banks of the Guadalupe.

The heroic Travis, brave to a fault, and reckless and defiant as he was brave, at the head of one hundred and thirty spirits fashioned after himself, occupied the Alamo, the frontier fortress of Texas. In defiance of the express orders of General Houston, the commander-in-chief, he determined there to await the combination of the legions of the despot. Courier after courier reached the Alamo, commanding Travis to fall back upon the camp of Houston; but his undisciplined spirit brooked no control, and each successive courier bore back the reply, "*We will not retreat. We will conquer or die!*"

The shock came! Four days and nights of sleepless battle, with unabated fury, raged around the doomed walls of the Alamo, and the fifth morning's sun shone on a confused mass of blood-stained ruins and bones, and the smouldering ashes of the intrepid dead. No living Texan was left to tell of his comrades' deeds, but the huge pile of Mexican slain, and their ghastly and gaping wounds told with terrible certainty, that Travis, and Bowie, and Crockett, had fought, and bled, and died, *if they had not conquered there.* The next scene in that tragic drama was the massacre of Goliad. The ill-fated Fanning, imbued with the same spirit of reckless self-reliance which proved the destruction of Travis and his command, too long hesitated to execute the order for retreat, issued by that wise and intrepid man, whose great mind conceived, and whose iron will achieved the revolution. Pressed on every side by a well-appointed and overwhelming foe, without supplies, and with but very little amunition, Fanning sought to fight and retreat, contesting every inch of the ground with the life blood of the foe. But the power of numbers on one side, and the want of amunition on the other, caused Fanning to commit the unpardonable error of trusting to the plighted honor of a Mexican, *even though belted as a soldier.* A capitulation entered into with all the solemnities of chivalric war, was the result. The Texan flag was furled, but not in disgrace, for the terms of capitulation are held by all but barbarous nations, and the faith of a Mexican General was pledged that the next day's sun should smile on the Texan's as they returned to their fireside homes. Night passed away, and with the early beat of the morning drum Fanning and his comrades were marched out to the plains of Goliad to receive their release. Unarmed and unsuspecting, they were conducted through the long lines of the Mexican army, drawn up in battle array, until they were walled up on every side, by the bristling bayonets of the foe. A signal was given, not of release, but of death! One wild terrific crash was heard; a lurid cloud of flame and smoke enveloped the Texans, and all that was left of them was their mangled remains, weltering in their blood.

Like the angry howl of the storm, when it first burst upon a southern sea, the wail of death, and the cry of vengeance swept over the plains of Texas. The great heart of Houston swelled with grief and indignation; his mild blue eye, which was wont to gleam with gentle kindness, blazed like the Lion's when battling for his young; his expansive brow darkened with the pent up storm within, and his compressed lips told a will which nought but destiny could thwart. His little army of scarce sixteen hundred men, inspired with a wild chivalry, and imbued with devoted patriotism capable of any sacrifice, save that of submitting to absolute control, burned for vengeance, and demanded to be led forward against the treacherous foe. But Houston, alike a great soldier and a statesman, had three months before, on the plains of San Jacinto, selected the altar on which to consecrate the liberty of Texas. Contrary to the wishes and expectations of the army, he commenced his retreat, laying waste the country over which he passed, and making his movements with such skill as to completely bewilder the enemy. His troops uttered loud murmurs against his policy, and in tones of threatening mutiny demanded that a stand should be made at the Colorado, declaring that they would disband unless the foe were given battle. Houston sought to impress upon his troops the fact that battle upon the Colorado was defeat to Texas—he said to them, "our cause is just; it must and will triumph; *let those return to their homes who are not prepared to make every sacrifice for the good of Texas.*"

The next morning's dawn found less than eight hundred men by the Texan standard. The retreat was commenced; the scouts of Houston watched the movements of Santa Anna's troops with eagle vigilance—they began to weary, and *their line of march* commenced to be marked with deserted arms and accoutrements—their supplies grew short, and the Texans swept before them the wild cattle of the prairie, as they pursued their march of retreat. Houston was within striking distance of Santa Anna, and Cos was within one day's march of joining the latter. Houston still declined battle, but quietly took position upon the field of San Jacinto, the exact spot he had selected three months before for his battle field. One day more, and the columns of Cos and Santa Anna united within a short distance of Houston's camp, without being aware of its proximity. His strategy was perfect, and its success complete. The two armies now lay facing each other on the rolling prairie, surrounded by forests and bayous; the only means of retreat was on a frail bridge extending across a deep bayou. The hour had arrived when the destiny of Texas was to be decided—the blow about to be struck on that field which was to determine whether Texas was to exist as the conquered province of a despot, or to take her place among the nations of the earth as a free and sovereign power. It was on the 21st of April, 1836, when Houston, mounted on his war steed, forming his little army of 700 men in column of attack, and approaching to their very front, in a few deep-toned burning words he poured into their hearts the love flame which until then had been pent up in his own noble soul. He told them that by his order the bridge had been destroyed—that retreat was impossible—that the field of San Jacinto must be the grave or the birth spot of Texan Independence—that the condition of his army would not justify his risking two battles, and hence he had waited until the forces of Cos and Santa Anna were combined; the enemy before them; to strike was to conquer! And then rapidly arranging his mode of attack, the little army of heroes moved forward, masked by the tall prairie grass, until within rifle shot of the foe, when rapidly deploying into line of battle, the electrical voice of Houston was heard rising high and clear above the battle line. "*Now charge! my Lads! and remember the Alamo—Goliad!*" The very Heavens seemed to echo that fierce battle shout—"*Remember the Alamo!—Remember Goliad!*" and with the roar of the tornado, and the force of the whirlwind, that little band of heroes, with Houston at their head, hurled themselves upon the foe. Short, desperate, and terrific, like the mad crashing of the elements, was that wild, strange, and glorious battle. Seventeen minutes had scarcely elapsed, before eight hundred Mexicans were lying dead and dying on that proud field, and Santa Anna, the boasted Napoleon of the South, was seeking safety in flight. And from amid the smoke and mad carnage of battle, was seen to rise from the bloody plain the star of Liberty! the lone star of Texas!

Although his leg was badly shattered by a four ounce copper ball, Houston still kept his horse, galloping hither and thither over the field, issuing orders for the care of the wounded, the protection and safe keeping of the prisoners, and the pursuit of the flying foe.

On the 23d of April, the second day after the battle, nearly eight hundred Mexicans were prisoners in the Texan camp. Quiet and calm had succeeded the turmoil of battle, and the hero of San Jacinto was reclining in his tent, with his shattered leg supported on a rough hewn stool, while his mind was busily employed in revolving plans for the future civil government of Texas. Suddenly a shout burst from among the Mexican prisoners of, "*Viva, viva, Santa Anna,*" (live, live, Santa Anna,) and under an escort of two Texan soldiers, the fallen Emperor in person approached, disguised in the garb of a *common soldier.*

Santa Anna was immediately taken to Houston's tent, who treated him with distinguished kindness and courtesy, assuring him that the magnanimity of the Texans would prevent any retaliation on a prisoner for the breach of faith and butchery at Goliad.

The Mexican General expressed great admiration for the prowess of the Texan troops, but told Houston that he had violated one of the plainest rules of warfare, in not attacking Cos and himself in detail, instead of awaiting their combination. Houston smiled, but made no reply, until Santa Anna again pressed the remark, when he quietly told him that it was his habit not to take two bites at one cherry.

Santa Anna ever after entertained a high admiration for Houston, and often remarked that he was the most remarkable man of the age.

Gen. Houston is yet in the full vigor of manhood; he *is* six feet four inches in height, of light complexion, a deep blue eye, and a remarkably pleasing manner. His bearing is kind, dignified and courteous, and the goodness of his heart is clearly indicated by the sweetness of his smile, and the mildness of his eye. When quite a boy, he distinguished himself by daring exploits among the Indians, and afterwards served under Andrew Jackson, in the Seminole war, and at the battle of New Orleans. For many years Gen. Houston was a member of Congress from Tennessee, and was a Governor of that State. He was twice President of the Texan Republic, and was her first Senator, after the annexation of Texas to the United States. All in all, he is truly "the most remarkable man of the age."

A Grave without a Monument.

The noblest of cemeteries is the ocean. Its poetry is, and in human language ever will be, unwritten. Its elements of sublimity, are subjects of feeling, not description. Its records, like the reflection mirrored on its waveless bosom, cannot be transfered to paper. Its vastness, its eternal heavings, its majestic music in a storm, and its perils, are things which I had endeavored a thousand times to conceive; but until I was on its mighty bosom, looking out upon its moveing mountain waves, feeling that eternity was distant from me only a single plank, I had tried in vain to feel and know its glories and grandeur of the sea. I there first felt what John of Patmos meant when he said to Heaven: "There shall be no more sea." But there is one element of moral sublimity which impressed my mind, and which I would be pleased if I could transfer in all its vividness to the minds of our readers. The sea is the largest of cemeteries, and its slumberers sleep without a monument. All other graveyards, in all other lands, show some symbol of distinction between the great and the small, the rich and the poor; but in that ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant, are alike undistinguished. The same wave rolls over all—*the same requiem by the minstrelsy of the ocean is sunk* to their honor. Over their remains the same storm beats and the same sun shines; and there, unmarked, the weak and the powerful, the plumed and the unhonored, will sleep on until awakened by the same trump when the the sea will give up its dead. I thought of sailing over the slumbering Coakman, who after his brief but brilliant career, perished in the President—over the laughter creating Power, who went down in the same ill-fated vessel we may have passed.

In that cemetery sleeps the accomplished and pious Fisher; but where he and thousands of others of the noble spirits of the earth lie, no one but God knoweth. No marble rises to point out where their ashes are gathered, or the lover of the good or wise can go and shed the tear of sympathy. Who can tell the tens of thousands of Africa's sons who perished in the "middle passage?" Yet that cemetery hath ornaments of Jehovah. Never can I forget the days and nights as I passed over the nobles *of cemeteries without a single human monument.*—*Giles.*

Singular Geological Fact.—At Modena, in Italy, within a circle of four miles around the city, wherever the earth is dug, and the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an augur five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the augur is removed, and upon its extraction the water bursts up with great violence, and quickly fills the well thus made, the supply of water being affected neither by rains or droughts. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, houses, paved streets and Mosaic work. Below this, again, is a layer of earth, and at twenty-six feet walnut-trees are found entire, and with leaves and walnuts still upon them. At twenty-eight feet soft chalk is found, and below this, vegetables and trees as before.

"In Time of Peace Prepare for War."—A lady of wealthy *parentage*, a *fledgling fresh* one of our fashionable boarding schools, a type of modern elegance, was recently united by the silken tie of matrimony to a gem of a beau. The mammas and papas on both sides being surrounded by all the concomitants of luxury, and the many agreeable little paraphernalia bespeaking the possession of "the dust," determined to get a fine "establishment" for the young couple, and accordingly they were fixed in a mansion out on Walnut st., at the West End.

A few days after this a school companion of our heroine called upon her, and was surprised to find so many servants about the house.

"Why, Mary," said she, "what in the name of sense have you so many people about you for?"

"Oh!" replied Madam, "we have't any more than we want. There is but one cook, one chambermaid, two house-girls, one house-keeper, and—a—*child*-nurse. I'm sure there ain't too many!"

"Ha! ha!" said her friend, "what do you want with a child nurse? Oh

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.
ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster.
JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

For President Judge,

HON. JOHN GALBRAITH, of Erie.

Declined.

Judge Church has written a letter to the Editor of the Conneautville *Courier*, declining to longer allow his name o be used by that gentleman and *his* party, in connection with the office of President Judge. In this matter the Judge has *acted* as we always supposed he would, though we are bound to say he has not *written* as we had a right to expect. However, let that pass—he has taken the only course consistent or proper under the circumstances, and we freely forgive him his evident ill-temper in doing so.

How and When to Vote.

As our very worthy Sheriff has not seen fit to publish his Proclamation in the *Observer*, thereby giving the Democratic portion of the Electors of Erie County notice of the time, manner, and place of voting, (though we see that in almost every other county in the State, *both* Democrats and Whigs are so notified,) we deem it important to call their attention to an act of the last Legislature in regard to voting for Judges. That act of Assembly says that the "electors shall vote for Judges of the Supreme Court on a separate piece of paper, and for all other Judges required to be learned in the law on another separate piece of paper." The elector in this county *must*, then, at least, use three separate pieces of paper—one, containing the names of his candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court—another, containing the name of his candidate for President Judge, and a third containing the names of his candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, Associate Judges, and the other county offices. The time for voting is one week from next Tuesday, the 14th of October, and we trust that although the Democrats have not been notified "*according to Law*," they will not fail to be on hand and notify Wm. F. Johnston, John Strohm, and Elijah Babbitt, and the Whig candidates for Supreme Judges, that their services can be dispensed with.

Is it an Unjust Charge?

The *Gazette* says the charge that its candidate for President Judge, and one of the candidates for Associate, were instrumental in procuring the defeat of Judge Miles, *is unjust*—in short is "*simply unfounded.*" It further says "that they stood studiously aloof from the contest for Associate Judge." We are willing to give both of these gentlemen the benefit of this denial, but we are by no means willing to ascribe to it all the force the writer evidently intended it should carry. We presume the *Gazette* is aware that our acquaintance with those gentlemen is sufficient to enable us to know that neither of them is a block-head or a fool; on the contrary we know them to be, in politics, most adroit political schemers—men who would by no means be likely, especially as they were both candidates for office, to parade themselves in barrooms, or on the corners of the streets, and proclaim their hostility to Judge Miles. But that they were cognizant, were consulted, and could if they had said a word, prevented his defeat, no man in his senses can deny. The adroit scheme does not strike openly when he wishes to accomplish a disreputable purpose, but when his counsellors talk learnedly about the necessity of the thing to be done, he smiles graciously, may be suggests a half-doubt of its propriety, and in the end reminds his willing listeners that he must "studiously stand aloof from the contest." To be known—to stand where the whole people could see the modus operandi—would compromise his prospects;—hence the "testimony of the whole whig Convention" has not the slightest bearing upon the question as to whether the gentlemen accused did or did not procure the rejection of Judge Miles. It is evidence sufficient that the defeat of Judge Miles was a foregone conclusion some days before the meeting of the Convention—that the particular friends of Mr. Babbitt were loud mouthed in their exhultation after the returns of the primary meetings began to come in, and that then they openly proclaimed that that individual "must be thrown over board." Now, who believes that all this was not known, was not connived at, was not countenanced, and when accomplished, heartily concurred in, by the whig Candidate for President Judge? The *Gazette* can indulge in as much special pleading as it chooses, but we can tell its managers that the impression, well-founded and deep, has gone abroad that our version of this affair is correct—that Judge Miles was thrown overboard because he did not concur heartily in the nomination of Mr. Babbitt.

☞ WHO SHALL DECIDE?—The Tribune spends three columns to show that Judge Douglas's address at Rochester was an anti-tariff argument, while the Albany, State Register complemouts it for its avoidance of all controverted subjects. The latter paper speaks of the address as "characterized by much modesty, perspicuity, and generally useful information. Judge Douglas has thoughout aimed to present facts rather than obtrude theories; and whatever suggestions he has made spring naturally from the subject under discussion." We are waiting to see what reply the Register will make to the Tribune's essay.

☞ CLEAR AS MUD.—The *Gazette's* right-bower across the street, is sometimes as clear as mud—for instance, in commenting upon the qualifications of Mr. Galbraith for Judge, that delectable sheet says: "He (Mr. G.) does not possess in a measure hardly any qualifications whatever." A friend at our elbow whose ear for the ridiculous is proverbially acute, says he never heard the equal to that except once, and that was when a modern Solomon gave it as his opinion that "There's as much difference in some people as any body."

☞ TEXAS.—The recent election shows very clearly that Texas is rapidly gaining in population. The increase in the number of votes already reported as having been cast at the last election, says the Texas Civilian, indicates a vote of at least 30,000 for the whole State.—From the scattered character of her population, and the want of all excitement in the election, it is probable that at least one fourth of the voters did not attend the polls, so that there is little doubt that the State contains at least 40, 000 voters. Texas had never polled 14,000 previous to 1847.

☞ QUERY.—Did anybody ever see a word said about the qualifications or claims of a Whig candidate for office, from President Judge down to High Constable, that the *Gazette* did'nt ascribe it to "low party maligity?" We never did, and we don't believe anybody else ever did. By the by, speaking of "low party maligity," we are of opinion that the *Gazette's* nerves cannot be so very acute, or it would take its "right bower" across the street to task for that very offence.

☞ The Michigan Conspiracy Case has resulted in the conviction of 12 and acquittal of the remaining 26. Of the convicted, 2 were sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years, 6 for eight years, and 4 for five years—Seven of them, on sentence being pronounced, rose and protested their innocence.

The Hand Writing upon the Wall.

The near approach of the 14th of October, when Pennsylvania will be called upon to decide between loyality to the Constitution, and enactments under it, and the Higher-Law policy of Gov. Johnston, is bringing out in bold relief the "Hand-writing upon the Wall," shewing the sentence already pronounced against the Whigs in the breasts of the people, and only requiring certain forms to be gone through to render that sentence binding and legal. That our opponents see this "Hand-writing," and fully realize their doom, is plain to the most casual reader of the Whig journals. They are evidently loosing their temper, and instead of meeting their fate like men, are disposed to be querulous, and there is no better sign, no surer index, that the party is rowing against wind and tide, than to find its accredited organs descend to the position of scolds, and indulge in ill-natured and captious complaining. Greeley, who sees as far into a political mill-stone as any of his compeers, has a most notable article on our election, of this character, in his paper of the 26th ult. He sees the "Hand-writing upon the Wall," and he is preparing for the overthrow. After stating, in substance, that Gov. Johnston ought to be elected because he has faithfully adhered to his free-soil and higher-law sentiments, Greeley says: "And because of this he is marked out for destruction. Whigs who acquiesced in the promulgation of his Free Soil sentiments *when they regarded them as mere gull bait*, now secretly league with their lifelong adversaries to crush him because they consider their personal interests and aspirations bound up in the good will of the Slave Power. A foray is made upon him identical in spirit with the Cotton foray made upon Washington Hunt last year, under the auspices of the Castle Garden managers." That is true, Horace, very true! "Free Soil sentiments" are "just the cheese" with Whigs almost anywhere, when they will answer for "mere gull bait" to carry an election, but that time is not this Fall, and Pennsylvania is coming out of the trap baited with that "gull bait" without scratch or blemish. And this is why the *Tribune*, in the same article, acknowledges the "odds seems to be against" Gov. Johnston; and this why the writer gets petulent and indulges in ill-natured flings at our State, declaring that "She has long accustomed herself to subserviency to Cotton politicians, and has sent meaner Doughfaces to Congress than could be re-elected from any other Free State, New Hampshire not excepted," and that the friends of Col. Bigler "have evinced in this canvas an 'alacrity in sinking,' a constitutional ability and proclivity to dive deeper and come up filthier than any possible competitors." Notwithstanding Greeley thinks the Governor "is marked for destruction, and Philadelphia cotton is relied on to deal his death-blow," he has great "hope yet in the free instincts of the rural districts." Vain hope, Mr. Greeley; the fiat has gone forth—the people have tried the Governor and his measures, and they have found him wanting,—the "Hand-writing is on the Wall."

Our Consul at Havana.

If ever a man deserved to be "damned with infamamy," that man is Mr. *Owen*, the American Consul at Havana. His conduct, throughout, has been that of a brute rather than that of man, and so far as such a being, can, he has disgraced the country he represents beyond hope of forgiveness. The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in remarking upon his course says: "All the prisoners concur in saying that he *visited* them but once, and that his conduct on that occasion was unworthy of his office. The miserable captives naturally looked to him for pity, since they had nothing to expect from Concha but the severest justice; but to their surprise, what alleviation their sufferings received, came from the Captain General, while from the American Consul they obtained only the gruff remark that "the President considered them without the pale of the law, and that he (the Consul) could do nothing for them. Mr. Owen, in acting thus, proved that he was either afraid of the Spanish authorities, or that he is destitute of the natural feeling of humanity. Whichever was the case, he has shown himself unfit for his position. His duty was, as the representative of this country, to temper justice with mercy in his conduct towards the prisoners. He should have treated them as erring children. Fortunately, compassionate American citizens stepped forward to do what Mr. Owen refused. Fortunately also, the Captain General, with returning good sense, saw that mercy towards the captives would be more politic than severity.

"To exculpate himself, from a part of the charge against him, Mr Owen has published a letter, in which he asserts that, on the morning the fifty prisoners were shot, he arrived late at Havana from his country seat, in consequence of illness; and that, when he then learned, for the first time, of the arrest of the fifty, he knew that it would be useless for him to intercede. This letter, it will be seen, makes no defence of his subsequent remissness; and is, moreover, but a lame apology for his conduct towards the fifty. Why did not Mr. Owen, at least *try* intercession? Suppose he had a son among the misguided victims, would he not have leaped on his horse and galloped to the Consul General, in order to make an attempt to rescue the ill-fated youth? Every American, of that fifty, was, in one sense, his son, for they were all children of this republic, whose representative Mr. Owen is. Several, in addition to this, were the sons of men eminent at home; and yet they were left to perish, without a single effort to avert their fate, or alleviate the anguish of their closing hours.

"We do not wish to be unjust to Mr. Owen. But the testimony is so complete against him, that it would be folly to attempt deceiving the public. He cannot excuse himself. There is abundant evidence to convict him of heartlessness, if not positive moral cowardice; while there is not a tittle to exonerate him from the charge. It is due to this great republic that its consular agents should be men of a different stamp from this; and especially is it requisite that, at so important a place as Havana, the American consul should be the right description of a man. The offences for which Mr. Walsh was recalled were insignificant when compared with this derilection by Mr. Owen.

"We, therefore, invoke the interposition of the President, demanding, in the name of humanity the recall of Mr. Owen. It will for ever disgrace us as men if he is permitted to retain his functions. No British Consul would dare to show his face at home after having acted towards Englishmen in distress, as Mr. Owen has behaved towards these unfortunate prisoners. We owe it to our national reputation, as much as to humanity, to displace so unworthy a servant. Should we overlook his fault, indeed, our clemency would be attributed to weakness rather than to its true motive; and the American name, which ought to command instant deference everywhere, will become a mock and jeer to the lowest rabble of Havana.

"We have endeavored thus in expressing our opinion, to soften our language as much as possible, so that, while condemning the baseness of Mr. Owen, we should yet do it in terms indicative of calm reason, rather than of indignant passion. Had we given way to the natural promptings of the heart, we should scarcely have been able to find words, strong enough to express our detestation. If there is a crisis when an American citizen demands all that sympathy can give, it is when he is not only 'a stranger in a strange land,' but also 'a prisoner and a captive;' and it is time that American officials knew, that citizens in such a condition, however censurable they may be, are still men and not dogs."

"The War of the Roses" Again.

Like its great prototype, the war of the roses of the House of Lancaster and the House of York, the "war of the roses" in Erie county, noticed isdour last, in its progress increases in virulence, and each turn of the card of fortune is attended with fresh outbursts of acrimonious feelings. It is said that the greatest cowards, when pressed into a corner, are the most desperate in a fight. The cat is an arrant coward in a clear field, but corner Mr. Puss once and then you must look out for claws and teeth. So it is with our venerable friend of the *Chronicle*. Heretofore he has been as docile and tractable as the most ardent friend of the "peace society" could desire, but the abusive attacks of one of his Whig cotemporaries, the hypocritical cant of the other, and the unwarrantable interference of the twelve men in bucksram, "all in a row," are drawing out strong points in his character never before discerned by the vulgar crowd. Indeed, our venerable cotemporary is astonishing even himself, and is showing a "pluck" equally as astonishing, we doubt not, to those who have driven him to his present corner. His last issue is full of truths—home truths, too; and very unpalatable to the taste of the Regency. For instance, he comes out pointedly and charges upon "our Senator" and his worshippers his defeat, because the *Chronicle* would not become *his lick-spittle*, like the *Gazette*, and endorse all that gentleman's acts in regard to our railroads. But, as the revelations are getting interesting, we will let the *Chronicle* speak for itself:

"It is very easy to trace the motives of their opposition to its source. It is well known that all or most of the twelve gentlemen who signed the secret circular, are men interested more or less directly in the project of the Pittsburgh and Erie railroad. Against this project we never said ought to discourage it—we only entertained doubts at one time that it would be built. But this is not the secret yet. The road of the Franklin canal Company, a rival interest, was in process of construction, and we saw an attempt to crush it, and spoke against it. For daring thus to advocate the cause of a great and important public improvement, because it was managed by John Galbraith, a democrat, we incurred the opposition of these gentlemen, and now that we dare to bolt against the *Slaughter-house clique, they are endeavoring to stigmatize us with the epithet of loco-foco.* Very well; but then we took sides with such loco-focos as Judge Miles, A. W Blume, Charles Watts, and others of the same loco-foco stamp. The attempt of any set of men to make a party question out of our railroad projects will be vain and impotent, and the charge of a "conspiracy with loco-focos" will only recoil upon those who make it."

That will do for the present. It shows that there are more things in Heaven and Earth than was ever dreamed of in your philosophy," Messrs. Whigs; and with it we will close our notes of the "War of the Roses" this week.

"The Great Shot At."

Water-gas Paine used to rejoice in the cognomen of "the great shot-at," but we guess he will have to yield the palm to our worthy Governor. In times past that celebrated individual was occasionally accused of getting "shot in the neck," thereby endangering his accumulation of any considerable number of "shots in the locker," but we have now an account of some villainous rowdy, with malice and prepence, actually "shooting at" the Governor somewhere up in Schuylkill county. As we never very firmly believed the account of the manner he was first "shot," we shall not be very strongly censured, we suppose, if we do not believe altogether the account now. We are, however, willing to give the facts of the case as we find them in the Philadelphia *Sun*:

"OUTRAGE.—On the return of Gov. Johnston and his escort from Tamaqua to Pottsville, on Monday night, a most villainous attack was made upon them after leaving the cars, by a party of rowdies at Mount Carbon. A pistol was discharged, whether at the Governor or not is unknown, but fortunately without taking effect upon any one. Clubs and stones then followed, striking several persons and injuring them considerably. The attack was made at a late hour on Monday night. Four persons were arrested and brought before Esquire Reed, on Tuesday afternoon, but no one appearing to prove their identity with the rioters, they were discharged. Two persons knocked down with stones or clubs thrown at the party, were walking close beside the Governor. It is to be sincerely hoped that the perpetrators of this gross outrage will be detected and punished as they deserve. Mob law and violence seem to be the order of the day, and the sooner an example is made of those guilty of such outrages the better it will be for community. We cannot conceive a greater outrage than that here referred to, and the citizens of Schuylkill owe it to themselves to ferret out the guilty persons, and see to it that they are punished as their conduct deserves.—*Philadelphia News of Thursday.*

If this is all correct, we trust the perpetrators will be brought to condign punishment; but if we shall doubt somewhat the whole story, we certainly must be excused, especially when we put in the plea that it is not the first time similar tricks have been attempted by politicians of the Johnston school in order to awake public sympathy in their behalf. We recollect a good many years ago, when that notable band of old Ladies, called Anti-Masons, first came on to the stage of action, it used to be a common practice, just previous to an election in Western New York, to get up an outrage upon some prominent Anti-Mason, and lay it at the door of the Masonic fraternity. The "Wetherill outrage," and some others of like character, were all traced we believe to the parentage of the "good-enough-Morgan" party, and it would not be stretching the imagination a great ways, seeing that Johnston, Stevens & Co. are now sailing in the same boat, to conclude that this Schuylkill shooting scrape is a new edition of the old tricks of that redoubtable firm. At any rate, the *Pennsylvanian* does not step beyond the bounds of truth, when, in commenting upon this affair, it says: "Gov. Johnston is a bold, unscrupulous, and desperate partisan. He feels the ground sliding from his feet. He sees the abyss yawning before him. He knows he is fore-doomed; for there is not even a straw left to grasp at. One hope remains, and that is to create the impression that he is a much injured man! He, who has gone so far to humiliate the State—he who has tried to make of Pennsylvania an Abolition den, howling with treason to the Constitution—he whose example has stimulated massacre—this man is now desirous of turning the tide in his own favor, by trying to show that he is a very much persecuted and injured individual. Hence his exceeding anxiety to get somebody to shoot at him. Would not that be a lucky event, he doubtless asks himself, if only the rascal could be found who would undertake this glorious mission? Will nobody undertake it? Alas! alas! we fear the time is coming when his Excellency will really wish he had been shot before he tried to beat Col. William Bigler, for Governor."

HON. JOHN GALBRAITH.

From the Pennsylvanian.

We notice by our exchanges that this gentleman has been *nominated for the office of President Judge* of the District composed of the counties of Erie, Crawford and Warren.

We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Galbraith, and must say that it gives us a real gratification to chronicle the nomination of such a man for the position of Judge of one of the most important districts in the State. It argues well for the success of the elective judiciary system, that there appears to be a settled determination among the intelligent and liberal men of all parties to select for the Bench the best legal talent of the State—men who have attained a high degree of professional excellence, and whose experience and known abilities fit them to discharge the duties of their station with credit to themselves and to our republican institutions.

Mr. G. is a veteran member of the Bar of Western Pennsylvania, and has long maintained a high reputation with the legal profession and with the public as a sound and able lawyer. He possesses a clear and vigorous intellect, and with *his profound learning and an experience* acquired by thirty years of constant and laborious practice, would bring with him to the Bench every requisite for the faithful and efficient discharge of his [illegible]. There are few, if any lawyers in our State, [illegible] would reflect more honor upon the judicial office, [illegible] whose election would be hailed with more general satisfaction.

He represented the Erie district in Congress for several years, and was distinguished as an able and effective member. He is well and widely known, not only in the western counties, but at this time, to the citizens of Philadelphia, in connection with the improvement system of our Commonwealth, and as having been mainly instrumental in the revival of an important and hitherto too much neglected and underrated enterprise, namely, the connection of the sea board with the great lakes, by a direct railroad from Philadelphia to Erie.

Mr. G. is highly esteemed for his many amiable and benevolent traits of character, and for his integrity and personal worth. He has many warm friends in both political parties throughout the State, who would rejoice to hear of his election.

☞ Among the names of the unfortunate members of the expedition under Gen. Lopez who have been sent to Spain,—there to be condemned to a life of slavery and ignominy,—we find the names of T. A. Simpson, George R. Wilson, John Murtigh, and George Quick, of Philadelphia; James D. Donnelly, of Pottsville; and McNeiss, of Pittsburgh;—all citizens of Pennsylvania.—These were among the number of brave and generous spirits, who a Whig President had declared placed themselves beyond the sympathies of their countrymen; and were worthy only to be shot down like dogs; and their poor lifeless bodies kicked about and mangled by their worse than brutal murderers.

MATTERS NEAR HOME.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt from the estimable Lady of Major Brown, of the United States Hotel, a basket of beautiful Quinces, exhibited at the Fair on Thursday. We do not know whether they took the premium or not, but we are certain they ought.

☞ We are requested to say that Mr. O. SACKETT, author of the "Science of Writing," will lecture before the Parents, Guardians, Teachers and Youths of this City, at the Court House, next Thursday evening, Oct. 9th. Subject—The responsibility of Parents and Teachers in the instruction of children.

☞ NAUGHTY LITTLE GIRL.—A "little girl stared with wonder" at the Editor of the *Gazette* last week. Naughty little girl, its mother ought not to let her run at large.

☞ We learn from the Crawford *Democrat* that the people of the Eastern part of that county are again agitating the project of a new county out of parts of Erie, Crawford and Warren. Some, however, are favorable to leaving Erie county out of the arrangement, and we trust they will.

☞ LOOK OUT.—There is evidently about to be "one grand smash up" among the Banks. The following have already gone, and more expected: James Bank, Bank of New Rochville, Western Bank of White Creek, Farmer's Bank of Mina, *all of New York.* Farmers' Bank, New Brunswick; People's Bank, Patterson; Commercial Bank, Perth Amboy, *all of New Jersey*; and Salsbury Bank, of Maryland.

☞ We are pleased to learn that arrangements have at last been made for the purchase of the *bullance* of the Iron for the North East and Erie road, and that it will be here in time to finish the track this Fall.

☞ HAVING TRIED IT, DON'T LIKE IT."—We see in one of our county papers four petitions for divorce advertised—three females praying to be cut loose from their lolge lords, and one male, seeking to be divorced from his better half by the magic knife of his Honor, Judge Church. Having married in haste undoubtedly, they have repented at leisure.

☞ The people of our goodly city are somewhat noted for their difference of opinion upon almost every conceivable subject. Railroads, Plank-roads, Religion, Politics, Education, Improvements, each and severally furnish material for discussion. And they do say, though the fact we do not vouch for, that among the Ladies there are other subjects, and of a masculine character, too, that are sometimes subject matter of dispute. But we believe there is one question upon which all agree, especially the Ladies, and that is, that man owes more to his Tailor for his appearance than to himself. If this is the case—and we appeal to our Lady friends to say whether we are correct or not—how important it is to know where to find that which contributes so much to our standing at home and abroad—viz: beautifully cheap and exquisitely fine Clothing. Let us whisper it in your ear, then, reader, that JUSTICE, at No. 8, Reed House, has the very articles you need; and, by the bye, don't think he has ever hinted to us about vests or anything of the kind, in consideration of this puff.

The County Fair.

Our County Fair, which took place in this city on Wednesday and Thursday last, was blessed with two of the most pleasant days of the season, and consequently the attendance was large. The interest manifested and the contributions brought in, evinced an increased appreciation of the society among our operatives and farmers. To be sure, in no department was it at all equal to what it ought to be, or what it might be in a county as rich in agricultural products, and as well supplied with ingenious artizans, as Erie. However, it was an improvement on last year, and that gives us hope for the future. There were many beautiful articles of manufacture, as well as many superior specimens of Horticulture and Agriculture, that might be noticed with much propriety, but as there were no facilities extended to the Press to take notes we must reluctantly yield our desires in this direction to the proper committees. The various awards will be published as soon as furnished.

☞ The "local" of the Meadville *Gazette* paid a flying visit to our city last week, and here is his opinion of us. It is all very correct, by the bye, except the "muddy streets," to which we very respectfully beg leave to dissent. So far from Erie possessing muddy streets, or "miniature lakes of mud and water," we venture to assert there is no place on the lake shore freer from them than Erie. It is pretty evident this critic visited "Barber's Saloon" at the Reed House *too often* to judge correctly or give a just opinion in the premises:

"Erie presents rather a topsy-turvy appearance just now. The railroad, which will soon be completed to that place, has given a new impetus to the enterprising character of its citizens, and on every side may be seen *marks of their energy and activity.* A splendid block of new buildings is covering up the Burnt District. A great number of fine buildings are going up in all parts of the city, and Erie bids fair to rival, at some future day, her sister cities on the lakes, both in size and importance. The streets, however, are in a very bad condition—decidedly un-city like. The sidewalks are like our own, composed of plank, brick, and stone, and beautifully interspersed with mud-holes. Some immature lakes of mud and water are also to be met with in the principal streets, which serve to break the monotony of a tour about town. Altogether, however, Erie promises to be quite a city "one of these days."

☞ We learn from the Trumbull *Democrat* that a meeting was held in Warren, Ohio, last week, to take action in regard to a proposed railroad from that place to Cleveland. The *Democrat* says "it was respectably attended and considerable interest manifested. Several routes were considered. Messrs. Marshall and Walker, of Erie, advocated a connection with the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad at Sharon, or some other eligible point; Judge Humphrey, of Hudson, advocated a connection with the Pittsburgh and Cleveland road at Hudson, though he would favor any road that might be built out of Warren. The majority, however, we understand, is in favor of constructing a railroad from Cleveland to Pittsburgh through this place."

Railroad Matters.

The Buffalo *Republic*, in noticing our strictures last week upon a Pittsburgh paper in relation to the railroad controversy in this section, publishes that portion of them expressing the determination of Erie never to allow any other guage from the East than those prescribed by the guage law of last winter, and expresses a "hope that some means will be found to reconcile those conflicting purposes." We can assure our Buffalo cotemporary we are as anxious as any one that such means shall be found, and that speedily—our people are as anxious as any whose hopes have been long deferred can be—but we can inform all concerned in New York that there is no conflicting opinion here in regard to the determination so often expressed in this controversy—inflexibly to adhere to the *law! The sentiment of Erie county is universal that,* rather than allow the purse-proud corporations of New-York to succeed in forcing upon us a guage foreign to that State, and subjecting our produce to the cost of transhipment at Dunkirk and Buffalo, they would see the franchise of the North East Company revert to the State, which it will if not finished and in running order by the 1st of March next. They say they can wait for an outlet by railroad to the East, until the Sunbury road is finished, a consummation which, at the most, will not be delayed over three years. That Erie is sustained in this position by a powerful interest in other parts of the State is evident from the following resolution passed at the great Sunbury and Erie Railroad Convention held at Philadelphia on the 25th ult., in which there were delegates from more than half the State. It is to the point, and it would be well for our Buffalo cotemporary to call the attention of the railroad men of New York to it:

Resolved, That the Legislature of this Commonwealth, in passing a law at the last session, requiring the guage of the railroads concentrating in the harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie, to be of the width of four feet ten inches for those connecting with the State of Ohio, and of the width of six feet and 4 ft. 8 in. for those connecting with New-York has evinced its sagacity and foresight in thus protecting and fostering the natural advantages possessed by our unrivalled harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—A new line of Telegraph on the House principle, or printing telegraph, is now in process of construction between Cleveland and Buffalo. There is to be but one way station, which we understand is to be located at Erie.—*Fredonia Censor.*

SIFTINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES

WITH EDITORIAL DASHES BY A FREE PEN.

☞ Sylvester Graham, the inventor of "Graham's bran bread," died at Northampton, Mass., about a week since.

☞ Miss Mary Legare, sister of the former Attorney General of the U. S., is engaged in the Lumber Trade at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and advertises to supply any amount of building lumber, boat plank, &c. &c.

☞ Mrs. Mary Lynch, a resident of the west part of Claremont, N. H., has just emerged from the *one hundred and fifth year of her age.* Her general health is good, and her faculties unimpaired.

☞ Mr. Black, of Eton, Ohio, recently stabbed an engineer on the Hamilton and Erie Railroad, because the former had seduced the daughter of the latter, and refused to marry her. Served him right, say we.

☞ Mr. Corcoran, the well-known Government banker under Mr. Polk's Administration, at Washington, has contributed $500 to the Fund for the relief and endowment of Father Mathew.

☞ A western man says, that on hearing Yankee Doodle performed on an organ in the Crystal Palace, he felt the *Declaration of Independence* and a *couple* of Bunker Hills rising up in his own bosom.

☞ A man in Dearborn county, Ohio, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment, to pay a fine of one dollar, and disfranchised for two years for stealing saw logs. When caught he had his traps all set to steal a stone quarry!

☞ An Exchange says Dunkirk, at the western terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad, had only five *hundred inhabitants last year, but it now boasts of a* population of three thousand. We guess it is all a *boast.*

☞ We have heard it intimated that the most attractive part of the Fair, was the fair Ladies one was forced to squeeze in passing up and down under the canvass.—We might give an opinion, "as is an opinion," in the premises, but being a married man, it would be hardly safe.

☞ While one of the citizens of Lowell was making a requisition one morning on the milk can, just left at the door for the breakfast table, a plump, live frog, made its debut in the pitcher. It is supposed the cow which produced the croaker, was fed on bulrushes and toadstools.

☞ The Democrats of Michigan have nominated Robert McClelland for Governor, and Calvin Britain for Lieut. Governor. Mr. McClelland made a speech to the Convention that nominated him, declaring that he was in favor of Cass and the compromise measures.

☞ The number of adults who cannot read nor write in Great Britain is underrated. It was long ago stated that of those who present themselves for marriage in that country a majority can only make their marks—cannot sign their names.

☞ The value of real estate has nearly doubled in Ogdensburgh since the completion of the Northern railroad; and more buildings are going up than have been built in fifteen years.

☞ The Dubuque Express says:—"During the prevalence of cholera this season, several members of one family died of the disease. After the death of the last, the straw pallat on which he lay was thrown out, and a number of hogs bedded therein. Every one of them died!"

☞ Mr. J. M Kraft, whose farm is near the Columbia College, adjoining Washington city, presented the editor of the Telegraph a few days ago with a little branch *from an apple tree, containing a third apple, and a fourth* blossom of the season!

☞ Among the many good things we daily see in the newspapers, is the oft repeated saying, that a newspaper is like a wife, because every man ought to have one of his own. At the same time, a newspaper is not like a wife; because a man may have as many of his own as he pleases, if he pays for them.

☞ IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The Editor of the Tribune contradicts the paragraph, which, he says, is going about among the country papers to the effect that he has taken up tobacco smoking! It is entirely untrue (he says:) he has not yet seen anything to make the use of tobacco in any form seem other than filthy, nauseous, and disgusting.

☞ The Odd Fellows of the United States have more than 189,000 members and 2,000 Lodges. During the past year there have been 30,000 initiations. Receipts for the year about $1,225,000. This order held a National Convention at Baltimore, which adjourned on Saturday the 20th.

☞ It appears from the Iowa papers, that there is some dissatisfaction among the Hungarian emigrants as to the place selected by Governor Ujhazy for the location of the Hungarian colony; many of them consider it too remote from the settled part of Iowa, and as possessing too few facilities for communication with the world. It is, at least, 150 miles from the Mississippi river, and in an entirely new and unsettled country.

☞ Mr. Jesse Benjamin, a soldier of the Revolution died recently, at Clayton, N. Y. aged 93. He was born at Preston, Conn., and entered the army at the age of 16, and followed its fortunes over seven years, during which time he was in a number of battles, among them Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth, Germantown, Red Bank, Frog's Point, and several others. He was one of those who went into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

☞ Another call is issued, signed Lucy Stone Wm. H. Channing and Paulina W. Davis, in behalf to the Committee, for another Woman's Rights Convention in Worcester, October 15 and 16, to "consider the Rights, Duties, Relations of Women." The call states that "the work contemplated is no child's play." Certainly not. Children will have no chance for play or anything else when their mothers interfere in public meetings.

☞ A Colonization meeting was held at New York on Friday, on the occasion of the departure of 37 colored emigrants to Africa. It was stated that by fair and open negotiation, at an expense of about $10,000, the American Colonization Society had acquired jurisdiction as far toward the northeast as is desirable, bringing its colony into close proximity to the English colony of Sierra Leone.

☞ The new Rail Road from Canandagua to Penn Yan, for about two miles, runs side by side with the Rochester and Syracuse road. On two occasions last week the Express trains started off together, and until they diverged, there was a brisk race. The contest, says the Canandaigua Messenger, was exciting. The crowd could not see the end of the race, so that it remains to be decided which was the victor. A laughable part of the race to the spectators, but serious to the parties concerned, was the separation of a man and wife—one having in the hurry entered the wrong car.

☞ "IT SMELLS OF THE SHOP."—The Editor of the Chambersburg *Sentinel*, who by the by, has a "Dr" prefixed to his name, in speaking a political opponent allows his pill-box to get the better of his pen in this wise, "The *Lyon* of the tribe of *Judy*, is emphatically dead and buried, and the epitaph inscribed on his tombstone is '*Died of Chronic Incompetency!*" Who but a regular disciple of rhubarb and opiate would ever have conceived the idea of "Chronic Incompetency."

☞ Lazarus W. Powell, the new Democratic Governor of Kentucky, is a good deal of a wag, and he is indebted as much to this quality for his popularity with the masses, as his effective eloquence. Among other good things Lazarus has been guilty of saying since he came before the people for Governor, a western paper relates the following: In 1848, after a debate with Leslie Coombs, Col. Powell was asked what his prospects were for the election. He good humoredly replied; "*I shall be beaten about six thousand votes; but my name is* LAZARUS, *and I believe in the resurrection.*" He was beaten then, but the resurrection has taken place, though the State is overwhelmingly Whig.

Executive Veracity.

Gov. Johnston declared in his speech at Pittsburgh, that "when Gov. Ritner closed his administration, the public debt was rising $25,000,000." "*Rising*," indeed! By reference to Gov. Porter's first annual message it will be seen that at the close of Ritner's administration, the State debt had *risen* to $34,141,663,80!! Verily, this is "rising" with a vengeance!

His Excellency's object in making these statements, is, in part, to show that Ritner's administration was an economical one, with how much truth may be seen by the following:

Amount of State debt in 1835, when Gov. Wolf went out of office, as stated by Gov. Ritner in his last annual message,	$24,330,003 32
Deduct from this the following receipts for which no State administration deserves credit:	
Receipts from bank bonuses and U. S. surplus revenue,	6,204,493 43
And the State debt would be	18,125,510 89
The State debt when Porter came into office, was	34,141,663 80
Deduct, as above,	18,125 510 89
And we have the actual amount of the increase of debt under Ritner, to wit:	$16,016,152 91

This was surely "rising" at a rapid rate, but it is withal a pretty fair specimen of the economy of whig administrations and whig Executive veracity!

There are portions of people in this State who *certainly stand in need of whig light* upon this subject, and we recommend to his Excellency not to forget, in his electioneering peregrinations, the importance of reminding the people of Millerstown, Halifax, Morris township, Youngwomanstown, &c., &c., of the great economy of Gov. Ritner and Canal Commissioner Stevens!!—*Keystone.*

LOST IN THE WOODS.—The Marion (Ia.) *Journal* of the 28th ult., gives the particulars of a most interesting and distressing adventure of an old man named Ferguson, aged about 80 years, who, with his little son, of 8 years, a few days since visited a country neighbor, distant four miles. They started home in the evening and got lost, and wandered about all night. In the morning they renewed their search for a road, and kept it up all day, the old man in the evening getting so feeble that he fell over a log and was unable to rise. They were out three days before alarm was created, when the people turned out to hunt them. One day was devoted to the search without success, another one followed, when, after travelling through brushes, briars and swamps, they at last found them, and in a condition truly deplorable and pitiable; the old man's body was entirely submerged under the water and mud—he was lying on his back, with his face only out of the water. In this situation he had been for more than two entire days, and yet, *strange* as it may appear, life was not extinct. When taken out and conveyed to the nearest house, the old man survived but a few hours. The water had chilled him to the very heart.

When found, the little boy was seated by a tree close to his father—his head resting on one hand and knee. He seemed to be quite glad, and remarked, "We are waiting here." He was unable to walk at the time, his feet being badly swollen and his limbs stiff. The musquetoes had bitten the little fellow's face until it was black, but he is in a fair way for a speedy recovery.

☞ The valuable Hoofland Bitters, which have acquired so extensive a popularity, and command so large a sale, are prepared only by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No 120, Arch street, Philadelphia. These bitters have a well merited renown for the cure of liver complaint, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, etc., in relieving which they have no equal, and have indeed proved a blessing to thousands, who regard Dr. Jackson as their preserver from an untimely grave. We have seen the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia speedily and radically cured by them. The surest test of the excellence of an article is its being counterfeited: this is the case with these Bitters. To obtain the genuine, go to Dr Jackson's authorized agents.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. J. J. Findly, Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, and Miss JANE KENADY, both of Waterford.

On the 25th, by the same, Mr. M. G. POLLOCK, and Miss MARGARETTA DUNN, all of M'Kean.

On the 10th ult., by the Rev. S. Thomas, Mr. AMOS PARTRIDGE, to Miss LOUISA COFFMAN, all of North East.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. M. Kuehler, Mr. JACOB SHANK, and Miss CAROLINE FUESSLER, both of Fairview township.

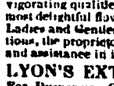
On the 1st inst., by Rev. G. W. Cleaveland, Mr. FAYETTE WHITE, of Washington, and Miss MARGARET L., fourth daughter of Mr. James Johnson, of Greene.

Also, on the same day, by the same, in Harbor Creek, Mr. HARLEY ADAMS, and Miss DELILAH BABCOCK.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Presley, Mr JAMES STEWART, of Greene, and Miss JANE SMITH, of Union.

DIED.

In Waterford, on the 25th ult., Mrs. SOPHIA HAMLIN, in the 61st year of her age.



TO DENTISTS.

DR. O. L. ELLI

Political and General News.

SUNBURY & ERIE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

From the Pennsylvanian.

This body met yesterday morning in the Sansom Street Hall, and organized temporarily by calling Mayor Gilpin to the chair.

Upon assuming the duties of temporary chairman, Mayor Gilpin made a brief speech, in which he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on him, and spoke of the importance of the enterprise that had called that body together, and assured the citizens of the north west of the cordial co-operation of those on the eastern seaboard. The Mayor closed by saying that he had heard of the presence of the Mayor of Erie in the Convention, and hoped he would come forward, and take a seat upon the platform. His honor, the Mayor of Erie, thereupon came forward, and took a seat at the side of the chairman.

On motion, C. Biddle, and P. C. Ellmaker, of Philadelphia County, and W. A. Galbraith, of Erie, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed to select officers for a permanent organization of the Convention: Joseph T. Bailey, of Philadelphia; J. L. Gillis, of Elk; John Galbraith, of Erie; Wm. A. Irvine, of Warren, and James Wilson, of Lycoming.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: Hon. G. W. Woodward, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, John Galbraith, T. P. Struthers, J. F. Cowen, Wm. B. Reed, Thomas Chambers, and Hugh Bellows.

On motion, the following were appointed a committee on finance: J. S. Wallace, D. L. Miller, Jr., Robert Morris, Joseph T. Bailey, and W. A. Irvine.

A motion was adopted to allow all the citizens present, without regard to place, a seat in the Convention.

A letter was read from the Hon. James Buchanan, in which he expressed his regret at his inability to be present, and spoke in strong terms of the importance of the work for which the Convention had assembled.

A letter of a similar character was received from E. Banks. These letters were ordered to be published.

James L. Gillis, of Elk, was then called upon to address the Convention, but he excused himself by reason of indisposition. Hugh Bellows, Esq., of Northumberland, being called to address the body, came forward and proceeded to urge upon the Convention the importance and necessity of the great enterprise in contemplation. In the course of his remarks he read a portion of the address to the citizens of Philadelphia by the delegation from this city, to the Williamsport Convention in 1835. He contended that all the reasons which existed for the construction of the road in question, could be urged with double force at this time. The speaker was in favor of the Elmira branch, and proceeded to show the advantage to be derived from it.

Mr. Biddle, of New York, was called upon to make a statement of the New York and Erie Railroad. He said that during the month of September the Dunkirk and Piermont Railroad had yielded a revenue of $300,000; during the month of August $263,000; in July $225,000. In the four months past, the whole revenue would be at least a million of dollars. The gentleman then went on to show how much the citizens of Pennsylvania are interested in the success of the contemplated enterprise.—There must be outlets for the immense productions of the West, and if Pennsylvania does not furnish them, New York will reap the advantages. As an evidence that the contemplated road would pay, Mr. Biddle showed that the Dunkirk and Piermont Railroad, already incomplete in its details as it is, pays an interest of 6 per cent., or had done so in the four months that it has been in operation. He held that Erie possesses advantages in its harbor, &c., superior to Dunkirk and Buffalo.

A letter was read from Edward Miller, Esq., Engineer of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanying two reports made by him on the Sunbury and Erie Surveys, with a map of the region traversed. He speaks of the entire feasibility of the project, and of the great superiority of the route over all others. The progress made in engineering science since the reports were made gives a reason to believe that the route may be still further improved. Mr. Miller regretted that his engagement would prevent his attendance at the Convention.

Thomas Struthers, Esq., of Warren county, proceeded to show that if an equal business was done on the new road, as had been done on the Dunkirk and Piermont road, in the four months past that it would pay 9 per cent. upon the estimated cost, which is a million and a half of dollars.

Mr. Charles B. Penrose also addressed the meeting in a very interesting speech.

The Convention was organized by appointing the following officers:—

PRESIDENT,
JOHN B. MYERS.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

City—R. D. Wood, J. T. Bailey, I. R. Davis, George Abbott, Robert Kelton, S. C. Morton, M. L. Hallowell, E. A. Penniman, A. M'Jones, J. S. Wallace, F. N. Buck, S. V. Merrick, Samuel Bispham, John Tucker, J. M. Ogden, A. V. Parsons, Morton M'Michael, P. A. Keyser, J. W. Forney, Robert Morris, T. S. Fernon, T. P. Hoopes, J. R. Flanagan, John Robbins, Jr., A. H. Smith, Townsend Shapless, J. R. Chandler, C. E. Spangler, Richard Vaux, Col. A. Cummings.

Erie—Jas. L. Gillis, Geo. Dickinson, A. J. Wilcox, John Edinburgh, Geo. Weiss, Potter Goff.

Lancaster County—Thos. Bumgardner, J. Gardner, Jr., D. B. Gardner.

Potter—Timothy Ives.

Berks—H. A. Muhlenberg, G. A. Nicoll, J. F. Reed.

Union—Major John Cummings.

Lawrence—Wm. Mecklin, Mr. Sicherson.

Erie—Thos. G. Colt, Jas. Miles, Henry Caldwell, Smith Jackson, J. H. Williams, John McClure, E. M. Norton, B. B. Vincent, John Galbraith, Wilson King, Wm. Kelly, Anson Rodgers.

Warren—Dr. W. A. Irvine, A. Tanner, J. Y. Jones, John Judson, H. P. Kinnear.

McKean—Hiram Payne, A. S. Arnold, L. R. Blakslee, J. R. Clarke, Solomon Sartwell.

Lycoming—Robert Faries, John Dubois, J. B. Beck, John Green, J. B. Hall, T. W. Lloyd, William Brindle.

Clearfield—Benjamin Hartshorne, Wm. A. Wallace, J. W. Smith.

Northumberland—Hugh Bellas, Crawford—J. P. Brawley, Geo. K. Baine, Benj. Ewing, George Huret.

Clinton—R. L. Fleming, H. T. Beardsly, Allison White, Mayer Browne, J. Storer.

Mercer—John A. Nangle.

Montour—Thos. Chambers, Peter Baldy, Wm. Jackson, S. P. Keese, Valentine Best, Enos Woods, Jacob Rhodes, A. W. Comly, John Lunday, Samuel Best, Alex. Best.

SECRETARIES.—P. C. Ellmaker, Philadelphia; Wm. A. Galbraith, Erie; Ignatius Garner, Elk; Alison White, Clinton; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia; Robert Crane, Lycoming; L. F. Watson, Warren; L. Gossler, Philadelphia; M. B. Lowrie, Erie; J. D. Taylor, Philadelphia; J. W. Wetmore, Erie.

The afternoon session was quite an interesting one. Speeches were made by the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, E. A. Penniman, and Judge Parsons and others, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met again at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Mr. J. B. Myers, upon taking the Chair, made a neat and pertinent speech, in which he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred.

The Chairman then introduced Judge Woodward, of Luzerne, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the following:

1. *Resolved*, That Pennsylvania, endowed as she is with varied and unbounded mineral resources, owing as she now does with the first agricultural States of the Union, and possessing, in Pittsburgh, the key to the trade of the Valley of the Mississippi; Erie, the best and safest harbor on the lakes, and Philadelphia, the second commercial and first manufacturing city in the country, it is destined now to take a position in the front rank of commercial communities.

2. *Resolved*, That the present wants of the State and the immediate connection of Philadelphia with Erie by a continuous railroad which will penetrate the now neglected wilderness, but rich, arable, and mineral regions of the State.

3. *Resolved*, That subscriptions, to the amount of One Million of Dollars to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, having already been pledged by the people of the counties through which the road will pass, it is hoped that the citizens of Philadelphia will make such additions thereto as will secure the immediate commencement and early completion of the work.

4. *Resolved*, That the extensive system of Railroads constructed or about being completed by the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, on which a sum of over forty millions is being expended, verging towards the unrivalled harbor of Erie demands—that this State should be prepared at the very earliest practical moment to open for public use this, the shortest and most direct avenue through the heart of Pennsylvania, from that port to the city of Philadelphia.

5. *Resolved*, That we believe that the prosperity of the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and commercial interests of the State will be immediately promoted by the early completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, the most direct route from the lakes to the seaboard cities—and that we therefore urge our citizens to subscribe promptly and liberally to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad stock.

6. *Resolved*, That the commerce and rapidly growing business of the several lines of Railroad and Canal, by which New York and Boston are connected with the Lakes, is a sufficient guarantee of the profitableness of this road as an investment.

7. *Resolved*, That no public work could now be projected that would increase so vastly in value of the taxable property of our citizens, and the revenues of the State, as the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

8. *Resolved*, That a committee of —— be appointed by the Chairman of the Convention, to prepare and publish an address to the public in aid of the enterprise in which we are engaged.

Judge Woodward accompanied the reading of the resolutions with some able remarks in favor of the great enterprise.

Judge Gillis, of Elk County, followed with a spirited and convincing speech in favor of the road.

Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, was the next speaker. He said he was not there because he had any considerable amount of capital to bring to the work we had met to consider. But he held to the doctrine that every citizen should promote the welfare of the city and State to which he belonged—and if he had not a dollar to subscribe, yet, if he could persuade others to do so—why, he felt that he should do the city and State some service. (*Cheers.*) The Sunbury and Erie Railroad was eminently calculated to promote the welfare both of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. Philadelphia was determined to become one of the first cities of the Union—perhaps of the World. But she cannot accomplish her position without the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Let it then be built!—Pennsylvania is destined to become one of the greatest agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and trading States in the world. Where were her minerals surpassed?

Judge Kelley enlarged emphatically on the great and manifold advantages to both city and State.—While we had been paying tribute to rival cities and rival States—Philadelphia was still the second city in the Union. The capitalists of Philadelphia may be too fond of bonds and mortgages which yield them 6 per cent.—too fond of buying lands and waiting until they or their descendants could sell them as town lots. All this might be true. Still the trading and active citizens of Philadelphia, aided by the capitalists, had really achieved wonders. And here Judge K. enumerated the railroads and canals built by Philadelphians—the increase of population—and the building of sea steamers for the Southern and European trades. Aye—and she asks no Government aid to sustain her European steamers. Philadelphia should be proud of her self-sustaining line. The citizens of Philadelphia have advanced $9,000,000 of capital to make the Central Railroad. Judge Kelley was satisfied that at no distant day the trade of the West, the South and the Southwest would give to the Central Railroad and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and all other roads of the kind, all that they can carry. The magnitude of our lakes—they should have been called seas—as compared with rather lakes of the world, was finely contrasted—and their immense and increasing trade, and the importance of connecting that immense commerce with the Atlantic at Philadelphia—were all duly displayed. Also, the Great West—the West of Pennsylvania—the wealth of Pittsburgh—the coal fields—were grouped and blended together by the orator with effect—and to promote and improve all these interests, was the object of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

Judge K. concluded his warm appeal and lucid address in language of affection for both State and city—urging his hearers to respond to the liberality and enterprise of the yeomanry of the interior.—They had put up a million, and they said to us, put up as freely as we do, and if we cannot beg, we can borrow the balance. We were told that the city and county of Erie would subscribe $500,000. The city subscription was $200,000 of that sum, equal to $50 a head for every man, woman and child in the city. Warren would give $300,000. Judge Miles pledged himself to collect $5,000 in Erie county. Lycoming $100,000 to 150,000. Elk has now a subscription of over $100,000. Such was the spirit of what was known as the Wild Cat region of Pennsylvania. But we are compelled to abridge our report. Judge Kelley, like Judge Woodward, sat down amid thunders of applause.

Charles B. Penrose, Esq., and other gentleman addressed the Convention.

An additional Resolution was offered and adopted as follows:

Resolved, that the Legislature of this Commonwealth in passing upon at the last session, requiring the guage of the railroads concentrating in the harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie, to be of the width of four feet ten inches for those connecting with the State of Ohio, and the width of six feet, and feet eight and a-half inches for those connecting with the State of New York, has evinced its sagacity and foresight in thus protecting and fostering the natural advantages possessed by our unrivaled harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie.

There was no other business of importance, and the Convention adjourned at a late hour.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.—The last census returns shows some curious facts relative to the comparative idiocy and insanity of the free blacks in the United States. In Maine, every fourteenth colored persons is an idiot or lunatic. In Ohio there are just ten colored persons who are idiots or lunatics, where there is one in Kentucky. And in Louisiana, where a large majority of the colored, population are slaves, there is but one of these unfortunates to 4'309 who are sane; in Massachusetts, 1 in 43; Connecticut, 1 in 185; New York, 1 in 257; Pennsylvania, 1 in 256; Maryland, 1 in 1,074, Virginia, 1 in 1,309; North Carolina, 1 in 3,440; Ohio, 1 in 105; Kentucky, 1 in 1,053. This is certainly a very curious calculation, and indicates that diseases of the brain are far more rare among the slaves than among the free of the colored race.

Is not the cause very easily traced? Is it not in the broad difference that marks the *physical condition* of the two kind of people? The slaves being well fed, well clothed, well housed,—having no anxiety *for the wants of the morrow*; while the free colored people are badly fed, badly clothed, badly housed, thousands of them not knowing to-day where they can obtain as much food for the morrow as will keep life in the body! Unquestionably this actual condition of the two classes presents the real and only cause.—*Cin. Enq.*

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

THE price of Oysters this Fall and Winter at the Merchant's Exchange, will be—

One dozen stewed,	31 cents.
Half " "	20 "
One dozen fried,	31 "
Half " "	20 "
One dozen raw,	25 "
Half " "	13½ "

☞ Oysters by the Keg or Can on hand at all times during the Fall and Winter. W. H. HARRIS, Superintendent.

Erie, Sept. 29, 1851. 19

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Water Power and Saw Mill, at the North slope of the 8 mile run, in Crawford county on the Erie Extension Canal, surrounded by the finest timber in the county, and a good location for a Grist Mill, will be sold at a great bargain. LUMBER or CANAL BONDS will be taken in payment.

Sept. 29, 1851. M. B. LOWRY.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing in the mercantile business between the subscribers, under the firm of Lowry, Brown & Co., was dissolved on the 15th inst., by mutual consent. All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to Bennett & Co., who are to settle all claims against it.

BENNETT & CO.
Erie, Sept 27.—20 M. B. LOWRY.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have unsettled accounts on the books of P. & R. Faulkner, that it has become necessary for me to close up their accounts immediately, either by Cash or Note. I want money and must have it, and desire to settle with every one personally, and in order to give all a chance I will attend each day at my office, until the 10th day of October next, for the purpose of settling said accounts. I want a settlement with all, whether they pay or not.

Erie Sept. 29—19. B. FAULKNER.

ON THE CASH SYSTEM.

Having Tried it, We find it Works Well.

BELIEVING the Cash system the only true system of doing business, the undersigned has adopted it, and finds it work well both for himself and customers, as it has enabled him to purchase his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

at extremely low rates, consequently he will be able to furnish his customers and the public at corresponding prices. All in want of any thing in his line are respectfully invited to examine his elegant assortment of

Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!

Consisting of Black, Blue Black, Brown, Green and Drab Broadcloths, and Cassimeres of various patterns Also:

Silk, Satin, Worsted & Woollen Vests & Vesting!

All of which were purchased in New York for CASH, and are now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of years patronized us that he continues to manufacture as

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market; but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying that it they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted. Also cutting warranted, if properly made up. Call and see if "old things have not become new" at the *old* stand of the subscriber JAMES LYTLE.

Erie, Sept. 26, 1851. 19

NEW WHOLESALE
Hardware Store
STOUT & FOLGER.

No. 89, Main St; two doors below the Canal Bridge, Buffalo.

American Hardware Commission Merchants, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in English and German Hardware, &c.

HAVE received and opened in large stock of New Goods, direct from the American Manufacturers, and of recent importation from England and Germany, presenting a well assorted and inviting stock of goods at close prices.

They have, of American Goods—a large stock of Knives and Forks, Carvers, Steels, and Pocket Cutlery in all the variety of handles; Files and Rasps; Butchers, Bread and Cooks' Knives; Hooks and Hasps; "Rossland's," and "Wellmont's" Mill, Mulay, Cross-cut, and Tenon Saws; Hand Pannel and Back Saws; Claw Hammers; Chest Chests; Augers and Auger Bits; Broad Axes; Carpenters' Adz; "Simmon's" and "Peace's" Chopping Axes; Axe Handles; "Wellmott's" Turning Web and Fellow Saws; Lath, Shingling, Claw and Broad Hatchets; Brass and Iron-mounted Shovels and Tongs; Iron and Brass Butts, Iron and Brass Screws; Table Butts; Steel Squares; Grad Irons, Coffee Mills; Trying Squares; Gauges; Screw Drivers; pat Levels; Furniture Castors; escutcheons; Mahogany Knobs; Sash and Paper Pulley Pin, Chest, Cupboard and Cabinet Locks; Wire Rat and Mouse Traps; Wrenches; Bright and Annealed Wire; Circular Saws; Blacksmiths' Tools; Bead and Riveting Hammers; Handled Bells; Spoke Shaves; Locks and Latches with and without Porcelain or Pearl White Knobs; Door Handles; Round and Square Chair Bolts; Britannia and Iron Table and Tea Spoons; Plated Spoons, Forks and Butter Knives; Sash and Pad Locks; Curry Combs; Blood Staples; Rod Cords; Chapter Liners, Sash Cords, Manilla Rope; Finished Axels; Elegant Springs; Shutter Patent Balances with and without Scales; Steelyards; Platform Scales; patent mortice locks; saw sets; pez gutters; shovel and spade handles; mortice locks; sliped catches; sash hooks; blind fasteners; wrought iron rim sash lifters and fastenings; round and square lifting bolts; screw eyes; bed screws; bed keys; furniture carriage and tyre bolts; bench screws; hatter and iron shapes; carpenters' slicks; horse cards; cast iron; cut nails; shutter screws; strike plates, and hats; Brass and iron buttons on plates, trunk catches; window springs; brass screw hooks and hasp hooks, brass and Japanned coat and hat hooks; wardrobe hooks; bed hooks; brass screw hooks and eyes; cabin door hooks; hooking screws; bottle hooks; paste jewelers; brass and iron plumb bobs; iron pokers; horse shoes; waffle irons; saw rods; letter presses; nail and spike gimblets; crow bars; shoe thread and tacks; hand saw, mill and Bastard Files, horse and shoe rasps; trunk rivets, tacks and brads; shoe and finishing nails; hide whips; pulleys; iron nuts and washers; file, chisel and auger handles; carpenters' rules; draft bolts; sash fasteners; stone and grind stones; sewing horses; awl hafts; bullet moulds; sewing awls; tinners' carpet hammers; bench planes; shoe hammers; broom wire, flour dryers; ground wagon boxes; cut nails and spikes, &c.

English and German Goods.

Chisels and gouges; polished shovels and tongs; hooks and hinges; spring traps; wire gauges, brass and iron candle sticks; anvils, vices, hammers and sledges; tinned ladles and meat forks, melting ladles; pestles and mortars; iron squares; braces and bits; brass and iron pad and trunk locks; snuffers and trays; brass pocket castors; tilt, cupboard and cabinet locks; brick and pointing trowels; brass cocks; trace, cart, ox and jack chains; halter chains; razor boxes; knives and forks; scissors, shears, sheep shears; horse shears; razors; curtain pins and bands; pegging, bead and sewing Awls; clout nails; tenter hooks; strap hinges; percussion caps; pistols; tea bells; pivers; cutting nippers; powder Flasks; Enamelled sauce pans and kettles; brass kettles; round hair seals; fine plated nails; wrought nails; compasses; spring punches; thimbles; Lamp scissors; sash fasteners; B ass Bolts; curtain rings; Brass-head and picture nails; dash rings; tassell hooks; brass screw pullies; basting spoons; tobacco boxes; brass till and cupboard locks; tool chest locks, saws; Bolts; square-head and welded-head bed screws; Wright's, and box vices; G cross and mortice locks; S Hook and Jack, saws; trowels; pincers; and nippers; Dividers; Police Cuffs; Jewsharps; cleavers; butter fryers; cork screws; key rings; german silates; measuring tapes; sack pullies and roller ends; British lustre.

☞ The advertisers have undertaken to do the wholesale Hardware Business of Buffalo, at equally low prices with the New York Produce Dealers—*fully allowing the difference of transportation* on a very few heavy goods—and they see no reason why it cannot be done, and even at less prices, inasmuch as the expenses of conducting a business at Buffalo, are not one-half those of New York City. They invite buyers to examine their assortment and prices. STOUT & FOLGER,

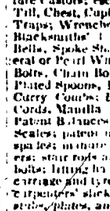
Buffalo, August 16.—4w11. 89 Main street.

A PERFECT SAFEGUARD AGAINST
QUACKERY.

THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED!

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A COPY.

OR FIVE COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR!



DR. LA CROIX'S Private Medical Treatise, entitled, A Physiological View of Marriage—a popular treatise on the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, arising from general debility, or the indiscretion of the married state, in upwards of 128 colored and plain lithographic and engravings, illustrating the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs, their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries produced in them by solitary habits, excesses and infection, giving the symptoms and humoral effects of Venereal diseases, together with plain directions for the perfect cure of syphilis, gleet, strictures, &c., *in short mercury.*

To which are added very extensive practical observations on Sexual Debility, arising from nocturnal seminal emissions, or constitutional weakness, and its attendant sympathies. The whole illustrated by striking cases from Dr. La Croix's private practice. The reproductive organs of females illustrated. Menstruation, irregularity, or the entire suppression of the Menses, and their remedies by M. B. La Croix, M. D., Graduate of the Medical Department of the Northern University—Member of the Hospital des Xenerienes, Paris—Correspondent of the Reformed School of Medicine, and member of the Medical Society, &c. &c.

CAUTION.

In this book the nature of every private disease is minutely described, with their symptoms, and how to distinguish one from another—with receipts for the remedies, that management, &c., in plain language. It enables every one to ascertain the quality and privately prepare his own remedy, avoiding the impositions daily practiced by quacks on the ignorant. Or to judge of property treated. Young men who have been unfortunate in contracting disease, previous to placing themselves under the care of any doctor do matter what his pretensions may be, get a copy of this truly useful work first, as it exposes the trickery and impositions practiced by quacks, who advertise to cure private diseases in the public newspapers. Send the money, which may be counted upon any of the diseases of which it treats. Any person sending 25 cents enclosed a letter (post paid) will receive one copy of this book by mail, or five copies for $1. Address Dr. M. B. La Croix, of box 650, P. O., Buffalo, N. Y. Also for sale by the author, No. 59, Beaver st., F. I., Gilbert, under the Wigwam, Albany, N. Y.

FEMALE COMPLAINT.

Falling of the Womb, Obstructions or Whites, Obstructed, Excessive, Irregular or painful Menses, Dropsy of the Womb.

Dr. La Croix's ladies called upon by young and innocent females who have had their health injured for years by pills and nostrums purchased from celebrated female quacks, under the false pretence of effecting cures—those medicines in nineteen cases of twenty have an injurious effect upon the constitution, without producing the desired effect, or any signs of it. Ladies who wish for *immediate* relief, of which they have been in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but

Dr. De Lancy's Female Periodical Pills,

which are the result of the combined knowledge and experience of some of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Europe, and have been used by females embracing most of the gentility and nobility of France for the last 25 years. To enlarge their virtue would not add to their merits. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, Ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe that they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be mentioned in the wrappers accompanying each box), though always safe and healthy, so gently, yet so active are they.

☞ Price $1 per box. they can be transmitted by mail to any part of the Union.

Dr. La Croix invites all the afflicted, however hopeless their case may appear, or whatever their disease may be, or however many physicians or remedies they have tried, to put his knowledge and skill to the test in an examination of the case—it will cost them nothing. He promises to every case he treats a permanent and radical cure for life.

☞ The Dispensary is so arranged that the person so calling will see no one but the doctor himself, who is in constant attendance in his private rooms, ready and willing to render relief to all who may give him a call. Hundreds of certificates voluntarily given of cures, some of which are most astonishing cases on record, are for inspection at the Dispensary, all which are by his medicines.

Remember 61 Lloyd street, up stairs, sign of Old Galen's Head, Buffalo, March 8, 1851. 1y43

FALL MILLINERY.

MRS CURTIS is now opening a large and splendid assortment of Millinery Goods, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. Her stock embraces

RIBBONS—Rich plaid, newest style, scarf, satin and velvet Ribbons, in short every style that can be called for.

SATINS—All colors and prices

SILKS—Of every description, for making Bonnets, lining velvet Cloaks, &c.

SILK VELVETS—Black, brown, blue, green, scarlet, for Odd Fellows' Regalias, &c.

FLOWERS—Plumes, Tabs, Riches, Laces.

EDGINGS—Black Lace Veils.

EMBROIDERY—Collars, a very large assortment, cuffs, undersleeves, chemisetts, handkerchiefs, embroidered and plain, edgings and insertions.

KID GLOVES—Gentlemen's white, Ladies white and colored, first quality, Mits, long and short, great variety.

HOSIERY.—All colors, best quality.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—Netted Fringe, Buttons, Gimps, Fluted Ribbons, &c.

DRESS CAPS—Of every style.

BONNETS—Straw, Silk Satin and Velvet, of the latest style, constantly on hand. Straw Bonnett cleaned and shaped on the shortest notice.

Cloak Trimmings, ready made Cloaks, Velvet Socks, Mantillas, &c., Fancy Baskets, Combs, Crochet Needles Tidy Needles, Tidy Cotton Tapes, Hooks and Eyes, Boy's Belts, Elastics, with many other articles too numerous to mention. All orders for Goods and Bonnets promptly attended to.

Erie, Sept. 27, 1851. 20

NEW FALL GOODS.

JOHN C. BEEBE having just returned from New York with a large, splendid and cheap assortment of honest Goods, strong handsome, fast colored and fashionable, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers, in every clime, Europe, Asia, Africa and America, bought at a great sacrifice for cash, and offered to the public for nearly their own price. Call and see. Goods shown *with promptness* to all, and none obliged to buy unless suited. Among his stock will be found silk, wool, cotton and linen, silk and satina Dress Goods of every variety, Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, plain and watered Poplins, calicoes, inserting, collars, undersleeves, cuffs, silk and satin Vestings, Fringes, blue, black, purple, white and variagated, Canton, netted, &c.

Erie, Sept. 20, 1851. 6m19

NEW WHOLESALE
GROCERY STORE,

AT NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

THE subscriber having leased the store No 7, Bonnell Block, *formerly occupied by Lester, Beaumont & Chester, is receiving* direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, to which he most cordially invites the attention of the trade in this and the adjoining counties. He flatters himself that from his experience in the Grocery business, and his superior facilities for obtaining Goods direct from the importers and Manufacturers, thereby saving the Jobbers' profits, that he can sell to the Merchants favoring him with their patronage, Goods

As Cheap as can be Purchased West of New-York,

And as cheap as can be bought in New York, with the addition of expense attended in getting goods to this city. Being determined to make his business **Exclusively Wholesale** will continue himself to selling by the Package, as he can be sustained in so doing. He will be happy at all times to exhibit his goods to those who may favor him with a call. In addition to his stock of Groceries, he has added a choice stock of

Wines and Imported and Domestic Liquors!

to an examination of which he would especially invite the attention of Hotel keepers and others in the trade. The following will comprise a portion of his assortment, viz:

New Orleans, Porto Rico & Cuba Sugars; Powdered, Crushed, Granulated, White and Yellow Coffee do. Porto Rico, Mocco, Java, & Cuba Molasses. S. H. Byrun, in bbl. or hhd; Old Hyson Gunpowder and Black Teas, in chests, half-chests and caddies; Old Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee; Virginia manufactured Tobacco, different Brands; Anderson's loose chewing, and papers, also loose and twisted nine pin, smoking; Black and Yellow Snuff; Domestic and Imported Havana Segars; Raisins, in whole half and quarter Boxes; Currants; Figs; Pimento Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, pure Ginger; Pepper sauce, Ground Pepper; Pimento, Cassia and Coffee in tb, and 1-4 tb. papers; Powder, in whole, half, and quarter kegs, shot, Lead, Nuts of different kinds; No. 1 Pale, Excelsior, and Fancy Soap; Refined Elephant and Whale Oil; Sperm, Lubricating and Olive do; Mackerel, No's 1, 2, 3, in whole, half and quarter bbls., Codfish, Herring and White fish; Pickles and Olives; several grades Brandies, Rum, Gin, Monongahela Whiskey; Old Port, Madeira, Claret and Champaign Wines; London and Philadelphia Porter; together with most kinds and styles of goods kept in the Grocery line, not enumerated in this list, to the inspection of which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to filling orders, and all goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.

Erie, Sept 20.—19. J. M. SMITH.

Insolvent Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the said Court has appointed Wednesday the 5th day of October next for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House in the city of Erie, at which time and place they may attend and show cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged

Sept 20.—3t19. JOHN CAMPBELL.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Steam Saw Mill, and about four acres of Land attached the reto, situate in the township of Washington, Erie County, two miles from the flourishing village of Edinboro, about fifty rods from the line of the Erie and Edinboro Plank Road.

This orders very great inducements to purchasers at this particular time, the Plank Road has just been let and from the favorable position of the mill it could no doubt fully successfully compete with any mill that is convenient for furnishing the plank for the road. The mill is in first rate running order, having a new steam engine, situate in a rich and flourishing country, and having within a short distance an almost unlimited quantity of excellent timber.

It will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms to the purchaser. For particulars inquire of J. H. Campbell, of Edinboro, or the subscriber in Erie. C. A. CULBERTSON.

September 20, 1-51. tf19

HOVER'S INK MANUFACTORY,
Removed to No. 144 Race Street,

Between Fourth and Fifth, opposite Crown Street, Philadelphia,

WHERE the Proprietor is enabled, by increased facilities, to supply the growing demand for Hover's Ink, which has widespread reputation has created.

This Ink is now well established in the good opinion and confidence of the American Public, that it is scarcely necessary to say anything in its favor, and the manufacturer takes this opportunity to say that the confidence thus secured shall not be abused.

In addition to the various kinds of Writing Ink, he also manufactures *Adamantine Cement* for mending Glass and China, as well as a superior *Hair Dye*; a trial is only necessary to insure its future use, and a *Sealing Wax*, well adapted for Druggists and Bottles, at a very low price, in large or small quantities.

Orders addressed to JOSEPH E. HOVER,
Manufacturer, No. 144 Race-st. Between 4th & 5th, opposite Crown street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Sept 20, 1-51. 3m19

EUREKA! EUREKA!!
We Have Found it! Found What !!

WHY, that I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. are selling all Goods in their line cheaper than any body, Jew or Gentile, this side of New York. Call at

No. 4, Wright's Block!

and examine their great assortment of

Coats, Pants and Vests,

of the finest materials, of the best fit, and of the most superior workmanship, which are sold at this establishment so cheap that a man will make more by buying then going without. In short their articles are

SOLD AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES

that hereafter there can be no excuse for seedy Coats, soiled Vests or dilapidated Pants. But their stock of Ready Made Clothing is not the only and cement held out to a "Fat, Ragged and Saucy Public" to give them a call for their stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

is unsurpassed for variety, Fashion and, above all, Cheapness; and as they have in their employ

Ode of the Best Cutters in Town,

They will be ready at all times to make Garments to order, and warrant them when done. They have Goods from the finest fabrics to the coarsest, so that every one can be suited. They have a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Shirts of the finest quality to the Coarsest Hickory Shirt, handkerchiefs, gloves, sacks, Scarfs, under garments, collars, Bosoms, together with every thing in our line. We have a general assortment of

Ladies Fashionable Goods

for the Fall and Winter trade. We have neither room nor time to enumerate styles or speak of quality, but will just say to Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

IT IS NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS,

and if the prices don't suit we'll endeavor to make them, for we wish to sell and are determined not to be undersold. Don't forget the location, No. 4, Wright's Block.

Erie, Sept. 2d, 1851. 19

Administrator's Sale.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Erie, will be sold by Public Vendue on the premises on Friday the thirty-first day of October next, commencing at ten o'clock A. M., the following described pieces and lots of ground, situate in Conneautville, in the township of Elk Creek, in the County of Erie, and described as follows: A certain lot of ground, bounded north by the Basin, East of lot of George Lowery, south by the Highway, and west by the canal, and having thereon a Store-house. Containing about thirty rods of ground more or less. Also a certain lot bound d north by Basin, east by land of Bully, and south by the highway, and west by the land of William Warner, containing forty rods of land more or less and a Ware house thereon also a certain other piece of land, bounded north by land of the other lands of said William Monroe, dec'd, south by the lands of Horace Hall, and west by the Meadville road, containing about two-thirds of an acre of land, and having thereon a Dwelling House.

TERMS.—One fourth on confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest on the whole sum annually to be paid to the purchasers, to be secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

HORACE HALL, Administrator of the Estate of
Cranberill Sept 20—3t19 William Monroe, decd.

A. M. BLAKE

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlmen of Erie and adjoining towns that he has opened a Shop for the manufacturing Altering, Repairing, Bleaching and Finishing of Straw and Lace Bonnets, Hats, Flats, and Gentlemen's Hats. Having had a long experience in the largest Manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts, will assure his customers that whatever leaves his shop will be perfect in Texture and Finish. Having just returned from the East he keeps the latest Boston, New York and Philadelphia styles, they may depend on a fashionable Hat either made or repaired.

Milliners supplied with improved forms of new styles immediately on opening.

A. W. BLAKE solicits a share of patronage and will merit the same by close attention to business, promptness of time, superiority of work, &c. All kinds of work kept. Call and see. No. 5 Brick Block, State street, nearly opposite the Custom House.

Erie, Sept. 20, 1851. 3t19

THE JEW'S HARP!

In Erie's fair City at the Store of the Jew,
I keep everything cheap, pretty and new;
To be convinced what I say is really true,
Give us a call, then you'll never say no,

Silks, figured, plain and Satin deChenes,
Alpaccas, Merinoes and Muslin de Laine,
Mulls, Cambrics and splendidly embroidered robes,
Wrought in figures the most beautiful, various in modes.

Lace Capes, Undersleeves, Belts, Collars and Cuffs,
Together with a large assortment of fancy stuffs,
A large and splendid lot of Bay State Shawls—
Ladies we're happy to receive all of your calls.

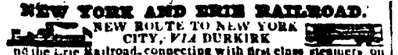
We have Dress Goods of all colors, blue, scarlet and brown,
As pretty and cheap as can be had in the town;
An assortment of Poplins, plain, changeable, watered and plaid.
Far prettier and cheaper than any where else in the city can be had.

We have a fine lot of Hosiery and gloves—again,
We have Laces and Laces, both double and plain,
With Insertings and Edgings, Cambric, Cotton and Lisle Style,
Which cannot be excelled in beauty of patterns, cheapness and

We would also notice our importation of Wine, [Rine,
The pure juice of the grape, grown on the sunny banks of the
Free from all drugs and poisonous dyes—
None can its excellence know until it be tries.

We would advise our friends of its excellence to partake,
Not merely as a beverage, but for the "stomach's sake,"
For which sake it is good and certainly can do

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.



NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY, *VIA* DUNKIRK

and the Erie Railroad, connecting with first class steamers on Lake Erie, the Michigan, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroads, and steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania canals.

TRAINS LEAVE DUNKIRK AS FOLLOWS.

1st. Morning Express Train at 6 A. M.
2d, Morning Mail Train at 9 A. M.
3d. Evening Express Train at 4 P. M.

Fare from Dunkirk to New York, $6 00.

Second Class Fare will be given in a few days.

The Express Freight and Cattle Train leaves Dunkirk daily at 4 A. M., to which a Passenger Car is attached, for the accommodation of way passengers and Drovers.

Particular attention paid to the shipment of Stock and Freight of every description. The gauge being 6 feet wide gives this route great advantages over narrow Roads, in the transportation of stock and all other freight.

Additional Trains will be put in commission in a very short time.

Freight Tariffs distributed, giving full particulars in regard to the prices of Freight.

Freight carefully shipped at Dunkirk, and each of the following Freight stations: Forestville, Smith's Mills, Dayton, Cattaraugus, Little Valley, Great Valley, Allegany, Olean, Hinsdale, Cuba, and all other eastern stations.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Agent. C. MINOT, Sup't.
Dunkirk, May 30, 1851. tf1

To the Sick and Afflicted!

STILL ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE of Consumption!

AND IT'S DANGEROUS ATTENDANTS. AFTER HAVING BEEN GIVEN UP TO DIE BY PHYSICIANS AND FRIENDS, THE ANNALS OF HISTORY CAN NOT FURNISH A PARALLEL!!

It should be extensively known throughout the world, for there are thousands laboring under similar disease, which will prove fatal unless arrested by the powerful agency of

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

The Original and Genuine Preparation!

READ AND BE CONVINCED!

POINT OF ROCKS, Fred'k Co., Md., June 9th, 1851.

DR. SWAYNE—*Dear Sir*: Believing it a duty I owe to the public, and in justice to you, I have thought proper to make known one of the most extraordinary cures, in my own case, that has ever been truly recorded. For the month of October last, I was afflicted with a severe gathering in my breast, which formed a large abscess, and also communicated to my Lungs and very much afflicted them, and discharged large quantities of corruption, external and internal, that is, large quantities passed through my Lungs, which I threw up. My breath could also pass through my lungs, and out through the cavity of my breast with apparent ease, attended with a violent cough, day and night, loss of appetite, and extreme debility, so that my physicians thought my case entirely hopeless and beyond the power of medicine. I remained in this wretched condition for a long time, until I was wasted to a mere skeleton, and there seemed to be no hope for me, but, having read in the public papers of the many wonderful cures performed by your *Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry*, I immediately sent to Baltimore for five bottles, and commenced its use; and to my great satisfaction and my anxious family, the abcess or opening in my lungs began to heal, and the cough subside, and on using ten bottles I was restored to perfect health. I feel very grateful, and firmly believe that to your invaluable medicine, under the blessings of Divine Providence, I am indebted for this great change, and I am happy to say that I am now enjoying as good health as I ever have.

For the satisfaction of those who are not acquainted with me, I am led to this certificate the names of gentlemen well and favorably known to a large portion of the citizens of Maryland and Virginia, and will doubtless induce all who are similarly afflicted to try your wonderful and invaluable Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. *Yours, Very Respectfully,*

THOMAS DIXON.

The subscriber was well acquainted with Thomas Dixon, and can testify that he was afflicted as above represented. I regard his recovery as almost a miracle. He is a worthy member of society.

JAMES R. DURBOROW.
Pastor of Berlin Circuit, Baltimore Conference.

We, the undersigned, residents of the Point of Rocks and vicinity, are acquainted with Thomas Dixon, and know him to have been afflicted as above represented, and was thought by his friends as well as by our most skilful physicians to be past recovery, but by the extensive use of that invaluable remedy, *Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry* is now restored to perfect health, and we feel duty bound to recommend this valuable medicine to all who may be similarly afflicted.

FRED. STICK, Merchant,	O. THOMAS,
LLOYD C. BELT, "	W. H. SMITH,
SAMUEL W. HAINER, "	E. W. MCGILL,
WILLIAM S. WATKINS, "	PHILIP WATKINS,
JOHN WALTER, "	PHILIP MELLONCAMP.

The above invaluable medicine is the result of many years extensive practice in Philadelphia by Dr. Swayne.

Look well! the Marks of the Genuine. Remember no preparations of Wild Cherry is genuine, except the original article as prepared by Dr. Swayne. See that his *Portrait* is on the wrapper around each bottle. Until you obtain this Compound you will never know the real virtues of the Wild Cherry.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge.

"A safe and effectual remedy for worms, dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public."

J. J. AYRES, a highly respectable merchant of Williamsport, Pa., states: I have tried your Vermifuge in my own family, and can speak in the very highest terms of it. My wife is so much pleased with it she will use no other.

BEWARE OF MISTAKES

Remember Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles.

☞ See that the name is spelt correctly—

DR. SWAYNE'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA AND EXTRACT OF TAR PILLS.

Act as a gentle purgative, producing a healthy state of the Liver and Bowels, acting as an alternative, changing the state of costiveness, which is very common to some individuals, and for the irregularities incident to females they are very valuable.

J. H. Hatchitt, Evansville, Ind., writes June 5th 1850. Your medicine sells well, and gives universal satisfaction. Your Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills sold out directly. Send on a large supply.

Chalfant & Hughes, Pantville, Pa., writes, April 16, 1850—Send immediately a further supply of your family medicines. We are much in need of them—they are effecting great cures in this section.

REMOVAL.—Dr. Swayne has removed his Laboratory, to No. 4 North Seventh Street, second door above Market, Philadelphia, where the above valuable Medicines are only prepared.

ERIE COUNTY.		
Carter & Brother,	No. 6, Reed House	Erie.
J. H. Button,	No. 5, "	"
W. P. Judson, & Co.,		Waterford
J. A. White,		Girard.
N. J. Clark & Bros.,		Fairview.
W. & J. W. Campbell,		Elenboro,
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
Norman Callendar,		Meadville.
C. W. Burton,		"
W. & J. W. Campbell,		Cambridge.
Perkins & Leffingwell,		Woodcock.
Cummings & Shattuck,		Evansburg.
J. L. Parks,		Adamsville.

And by dealers in Medicines generally.
Sept. 13, 1851. 1y23—19

JEWELRY

IN great variety at Loomis & Co's, embracing Ladies and Gents Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Pencils and Pens, Ladies' Cuff Pins, Bracelets, and other desirable articles, all warranted as represented. Call in—no charge for showing. 7 June 28.

SILVER GOODS.—Plain and Threaded Table and Tea Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, etc. of our own manufacture. Silver warranted of the fineness of Dollars, engraved in good style by
June 28. 7 G. LOOMIS & CO.

NEW AND USEFUL.

WASHING DAY BANISHED.—EXCELSIOR FAMILY

SOAP

BY which a large washing can be done in one-third less time, trouble and expense than with any other Soap known. It can be used with soft or hard water, cold or warm. Will remove Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink or, stains from goods without the least injury either to the goods or the hands. For sale by
Erie, June 21, 1851. CARTER & BROTHER.

Cheap Hardware Store.

I AM receiving a large and well selected stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware as was ever brought to this market, and I will be sold at a small advance, as I do business on the Cash system only. Those wishing anything pertaining to Hardware can save money by calling at the Cheap Hardware Store. Among my stock can be found Iron both round an I square, from 3-16 to 5 inches, flat bar from 2 to 12 inches, hoop, hand, scroll, oval and half oval, of all sizes, Sable until rods, English and American blister steel, axel arms, springs, ground boxes, malable castings, brass bands, anvils, vises, smiths' bellows, dog irons, screws, chains, grub hoes, colt, log, trace, halter, sling and jack chains, spikes both wrought and cut, from four to eight inches, nails from 2d to 40d, also fence, floor, finishing and wrought nails, horse shoes, butts and hinges of all kinds and sizes; gate latches, mill, cross-cut and circular saws, friction rollers, shovels, spades, hoes, sythes, snaths, forks and a good assortment of mechanics tools, &c., &c.,
Erie, May, 3d 1851. RUFUS REED, No. 3, Reed House.

BUTTER and Cheese Tryers, at RUFUS REED'S.
Erie, Aug. 9 13

LOOKING GLASSES.—A good assortment at the cheap store of LOWRY, BROWN & Co's.

EXTRACT.—Preston & Merrill's extracts of Lemon and Vanilla, for sale by R. T. STERRETT & SON.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS, just received at the store of COMPTON HAVERSTICK & CO.

DRESS Trimmings and Buttons at JACKSON'S,
April 24. 2

CASH FOR FLAX SEED will be paid at our Drug Store No. 8 Reed House. J. A. BURTON & CO.

ERIE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c., against loss by fire, and think it would be for the interest of the citizens of Erie county to insure with them pay, as they are acquainted with the officers, in preference to foreign companies that they know little about.

DIRECTORS.

C. M. Tibbals,	Wm. F. Rinderknecht,
J. H. Williams,	Smith Jackson,
J. C. Marshall,	William Beaty,
J. H. Fullerton,	J. H. Haynes,
Harley Sherman,	George Selden,
J. D. Clark,	James D. Dunlap
	N. W. Russell.

SMITH JACKSON, Pre-sident.
J. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
R. J. SIBLEY, Secretary.
WALLACE SHERMAN, Agent.

☞ The Office of the Company, is now at the Register and Recorder's office. Erie, Sept 4, 1851.—17

Tanners Oil.

THE subscriber has on hand and will be regularly receiving from his mill at Mackinaw a supply of pure Fish Oil of the best quality, and which he will sell at reduced rates by the bbl. or gallon. Leather manufacturers will find it for their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Erie, Sept 6, 1851. R. O. HULBURT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

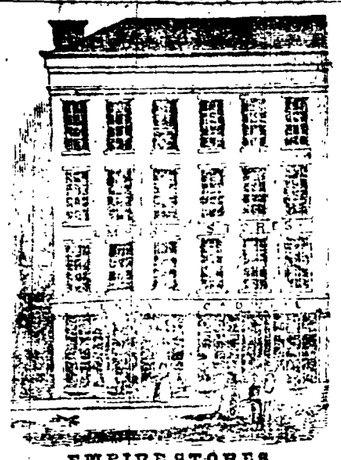
THE ERIE BANK IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE.

THE Stockholders of this Bank give notice that they intend to apply to the next Legislature for a renewal of the Charter, with the same Capital, and with its present title, location and privileges. By order of the Board of Directors.
Erie, Aug. 29, 1851. 3m18 C. M'SPARREN, Cashier

SWEDISH LEECHES.—A fine lot just received by Express, and will be kept constantly on hand by
Erie, Sept. 6. J. H. BURTON & CO.

ONCE MORE.

I ASK those who are indebted to me to call and pay. I hope this call will be heeded by those who have neglected the first.
Erie, Sept. 6. J. H. BURTON.



EMPIRE STORES

H. CADWELL is now beginning to receive his large stock of Goods, Fancy, Plain and Staple

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.,

just purchased while the panic in the money market was at its height. I am now prepared to offer Coffee by the Bag, Sugar by the Barrel Brown Sheeting by the Piece or Bale, and all other Dry Goods by the Piece or Package, Iron by the hundred or ton, Hardware by the package Nails by the keg, and all other goods in the same manner at prices that cannot be beat by any Eastern Jobber, and retail prices will be made to correspond. I have the largest stock of Dress Goods, all new and beautiful styles, that was ever opened for public inspection, and for Cash the price shall suit the buyer. Knowing the fine taste of the Ladies of this vicinity, I know the goods must suit.
Erie, Aug. 30, 1851. 19

EMPIRE AGAIN.

Keep it before the People that the Empires are not to be Undersold.

I HAVE just received the Agency of two of the largest Iron and Nail Manufactories in the Union. Prices are therefore reduced below anything ever heard of. Farmers fill up your heads, a Barrel of Flour will purchase more Nails and Iron than it would a year ago. We will sell Bar Iron as low as 2½cts per pound, Iron all round Wagons, including Sweeds, at 3½cts. Nails, some sizes as low as 3½cts. by the keg. Those prices are 10 per cent below Buffalo. When those prices can be matched I will try again. The above are for cash. Just receiving a large stock of Shelf Hardware, Saddery Hardware, Buggy Trimmings, Chains, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, and Mechanics' Tools of all kinds at low rates; also Rubber Belting. H. CADWELL.
Erie, Sept. 13, 1851. 18

SAVE TIME! SAVE MONEY! SAVE LABOR!

WILSON'S Chinese Lustral Washing Fluid, for washing in hard or soft Water. This Fluid is the best preparation known for washing cotton, linen, or woolen clothes, for removing grease or tar, for cleaning floors or paint, for destroying bed bugs and other vermin, for sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.
Aug 23. 15

Great Excitement! News from the World's Fair!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

WE are now receiving our *Spring* and *Summer Stock*, consisting of every variety of SUMMER GOODS, such as cannot fail to please every variety of human taste.

Our stock comprises Lawns of new and splendid styles, a large and splendid assortment of Prints Summer shawls; Leghorn, Straw and Palm Leaf Hats, etc., which will be sold cheap for cash at No. 1 Wright's Block.
May 17. LAIRD & RUST.

Land and Lots for Sale.

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 120 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $2000. This is an excellent grazing farm.

150 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $28 per acre: an excellent grain or grazing farm

77 acres in Union township, 45 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

100 acres in LeBoeuf township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—65 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price $2000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hill side, good for grain or grass.

96 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable power for a mill—price $ per acre.

30 acres Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared—price $75 per acre.

300 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No 2000, in Wayne township—price $7.50.

94 acres of wild land in Le Boeuf township—price $3 per acre.

Also, a large number of In Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie. WILSON KING.
Feb 26, 1851. 48 Land Agent, Erie, Pa.

PORTABLE FURNACES.—*We have just received New Patterns for several sizes of these fuel-saving articles for summer use*, and are prepared to furnish customers with a superior article. *A few on hand ready for use.* SENNETT & CO.
May 31, 3

NAILS.—A large lot of first quality Nails, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices for Cash, at the Erie Steam Foundry. SENNETT & CO.
May 31. 2

TEAS.—Fresh Green and black Teas, only six weeks from Canton; some Green Tea for 50c. per pound, good.
Erie June 7. C. M TIBBALS.

TAR, Pitch and Rosin constantly on hand and for sale by
[6] R. T. S. & SONS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM BEATTY & M SANFORD have this day formed a copartnership as *Bankers and Collection and Exchange* Brokers, under the firm of M. SANFORD & Co. Office in "Beaty's Block," between State and Peach streets, Public Square.
Erie, Jan. Jan 1, 1851. n1y

YEAST POWDER, a superior article, for sale by
June 21. D. S. CLARK.

OILS.—Hyoscianus, Ergot and Croton, at CARTER'S

EXTRACTS of Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Nutmeg, Bitter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Orange Flour, Cochineal and Nectarine, for sale by D. S. CLARK.
June 21.

100 BAGS SHOT just received and for sale by
R. T. STERRETT & SONS.
June 21, 1851 6

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank, to be located in the City of Erie, Erie County, Pa., with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to three hundred thousand dollars, and that the individual liability clause will be inserted in the Charter of said Bank.

J. H. Fullerton,	J. C. Marshall,	Smith Jackson,
Henry Cadwell,	C. M. Tibbals,	Gus Loomis,
Geo Kellogg,	Wm. Kelley,	Walter Chester,
Thomas H. Sill,	John Galbraith,	A. Beebe,
	W. M. Gallagher.	

Erie, Pa., June 21, 1851

PEACH WATER.—Preston & Merrill's Peach Water for flavoring Custards, Cakes, &c., for sale by R. T. S. & SON.

CORN STARCH for sale by
Erie, June 7. R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. In the above stock may be found almost every variety of Gentlemen and Ladies Dress Goods; Ladies and Children's Shoes, a variety of styles and qualities. Those favor their old customers and those intending to purchase, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Erie, June 14.—3 JAMES HUGHES & CO.

THOMPSON & GRANT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Are happy to inform their clients, that although having been ejected by fire from their offices, on the morning of the first instant, they are again located and ready to be happy to serve their clients and friends. Office, three doors north of the Public Square, over Zunmerly's store, opposite the one previously occupied by them.

Mr. Grant is Commissioner for the States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Michigan, and Pension and Bounty Land Agent. April 2.

TEAS! TEAS!!

J. W. & E. W. Corlies, No. 69 Pearl St. N. Y.,

IMPORTERS and wholesale dealers in GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, of all descriptions suited to the Country Trade.

Are also receiving from the best manufacturers a full assortment of TOBACCO, of the most approved brands, all of which are confidently offered as equal to any in market, and at the lowest cash prices.

Merchants visiting the city would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
New York, August 30, 1851. 3m16

Radway's Ready Relief for Pain.

A CERTAIN cure for Rheumatism, Sore throat, Sprains, Affections of the Spine, Toothache, Tic Doloureux, and all Nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Eruptions of the skin, and Cramps in the stomach. For sale by
Erie, Aug. 2. 12 CARTER & BRO.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Umbrellas and Parasols, Ladies and Children's Shoes in great variety. Daily expected a large stock of Groceries Crockery, Wall and Window Paper, Shelf Hardware, etc., which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, at the corner of
May 21. MOORHEAD & HUGHES

WILLOW Wagons, Empire Chairs, Rocking Horses and Wheel barrows, for childrens' use, just received and for sale by
Erie, July 28. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

BAKER'S BROMA, Co oa and Chocolate, for sale by
Erie, Jul 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

PRESTON & MERRILL'S Infallible Yeast Powders; also Cal Soda, for baking purposes, by W. F. RINDERNECHT.

100 BBLS. SALT, just received and for sale by
Erie, July 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

MACKEREL, Shad, White Fish, Trout, and Herring, for sale cheap by W. F. RINDERNECHT.

NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS

AT LOOMIS & CO'S,

State St., nearly opposite Empire's Stores

NOW opening, the largest and finest stock of Goods in this line ever offered for sale in Erie, just purchased in N. York embracing all the new st yles of rich jewelry just out. Any one wishing to purchase a splendid watch and chain will have a first rate opportunity for selecting. Not to be surpassed by any similar establishment in this vicinity. G. LOOMIS & CO.
Erie, June 21. 6

CALIFORNIA GOLD Manufactured to order at short notice. Also Rings, Breast Pins, Bracelets, Chains, or anything desired of any style, at G. LOOMIS & Co's

TO TAILORS AND TAILORESSES.

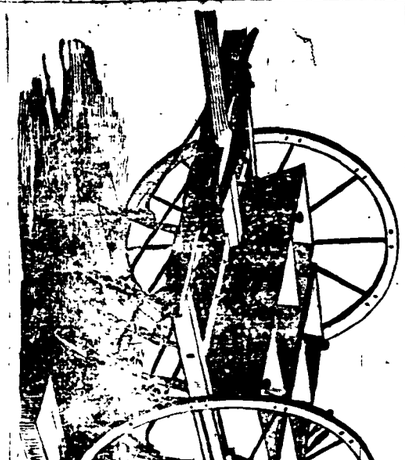
THE subscriber has, after much difficulty and expense, procured in New York and Philadelphia, full sets of good reliable patterns of all sizes required for men and children's, which he offers for sale at the most rates charged for cutting garments.

These patterns are fashionable and all of them warranted to give satisfaction.

Scott's Fashions can also be procured by calling on the subscriber. Price $1 50. G. B. KEESE.
Erie, Sept 4, 1851. 17

Tanners Oil.

625 GALLONS of pure Tanners Oil received and for sale by the bbl. and gallon. B. B. CLARK.
Erie, Sept 6, 1851. 17



GATLING'S PREMIUM GRAIN DRILL.

THE subscribing agents, agents *GATLING'S PREMIUM GRAIN DRILL*, would call the attention of farmers to the fact, that the Machine is now for sale, possession given and is just such a Machine as farmers have long wanted and desired. It does pressing every kind of land, but saves the seed when the ground is too wet to work. It may be used to sow broadcast, and covers all the seed at the same time. It may be used to drill and covers all the seed in a single operation, thereby saving much time, labor and seed in planting. The subject of drilling wheat is deservedly attracting much attention at this time, and is fast taking the place of the old imperfect way of sowing broad-cast. It is fast gaining ground and will soon be universally adopted.

One of the many experiments in drilling made by Charles Noble, Esq., of the State of Delaware, will be given. See the contract. Mr. Noble says: "Previous to harvest I had five acres carefully measured with the chain and compass, by W. Jenning The Surveyor was present when the wheat was cradled, and saw that each acre had its due share. It was put away in separate mows, and threshed separately, and all the grain measured This experiment showed the following results: The broad-cast sowing had two bushels of seed to the acre, and produced thirty-seven bushels of seed to the acre, and produced forty-five shocks, which threshed out thirty-seven bushels of wheat." Another gentleman, Mr. Frances R Bittor, of Perry Co., Ohio, says: "I have, this fall, put in on my farm 15 acres of wheat, with Gatling's Premium Grain Drill, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best drill that I have ever seen. The machine worked altogether to my entire satisfaction. The wheat is now up, with a most perfect regularity, and looks fair for an abundant crop. I used two horses, and put in eight acres per day with no jostling to assist."

These Machines are now manufactured by the subscriber, who has purchased the Patent, and will be sold very cheap. Farmers and others are invited to call and examine and satisfy themselves.
Erie, Aug. 9.—13 D. S. CLARK, State Street.

Erie Livery Stable.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they still continue the Livery business at their old stand on State Street, near Third, where Horses and Carriages of all description may be found at all times ready for use, and prices to suit the times. Please give us a call. MARTIN & BRIGGS.
Erie, June 14, 1851. tf5

NEW GOODS.

No. 5 Cheap Side, On Hand.

THE Subscribers are now receiving daily by Express and Canal a large and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of,

Dry Goods,	Groceries,
Hardware,	Crockery,
Paper Hanging,	Iron, Nails, &c.

And a great assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools, all of which have been purchased for CASH and will be sold at a small advance. GEO. SELDEN & SON,
Erie, May 3, 1851 51

National Series of Standard School Books.

DAVIES' COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

First Lessons in Arithmetic, School Arithmetic, University Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, Practical Geometry.

COLLEGE COURSE.

Bourdon's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Surveying, Analytic Geometry, Calculus, Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, &c.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy,
do. *First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,*
do. School Compendium of Nat. Philosophy,
Clark's Elements of Drawing,
Page's *elements of Geology,*
Hamilton's Elements of Physiology,
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,
McIntire's Astronomy and Globes.

HISTORICAL.

Willard's School History,
do. United States and Historical Charts,
do. Universal History and Temple of Fame, and Historic Guide.

Science of the English Language

Clark's New English Grammar,
Parker's Rhetorical Reader,
Work's Improvement of the mind.

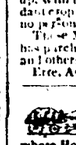
ELECTUTIONARY WORK

Northend's Little Speaker, American Speaker, School Dialogues, Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, Britton and Sherwood's School Song and Hymn Book.

Patton and Eastman's System of Penmanship and Book-Keeping, with charts, Charts and Key.

☞ The above list of books have been prepared with particular reference to the educational improvement of our country. Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to examine these works in reference to their merits and their special adaptation to the public schools and higher Universities of our country For sale wholesale and retail, by O. D. SPAFFORD.
May 21.—2 Agent for A. S. Barnes, & Co.

GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.



The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON BUSINESS at the old stand formerly kept by Middleton & Murphy, and respectfully invites a continuation of the patronage hitherto extended to the concern. I have now on hand the largest stock of Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware west of New York. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call before buying elsewhere, as I am bound to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Having now on hand the best COOK STOVE in the state, (the Eagle Hot-Air) which needs no puffing and will show for itself.—I will warrant it to any one Fishing to purchase. Also, 300 dozen Milk Pans of all sizes, cheap Vats and Boilers, Strains, Strainer Pails, Camel Boat Lamps and pumps, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots and Boilers, Canners, washbowls, cake pans, pails, blowhorns, dippers, sheet iron, tubes, boilers, stovepipe, buckets, oil cans, funnel tubes, pie pans, tumbler drainers, spittoons, trunks, dish pans pint, quart, half gallon measures, funnels, graters, &c. Also a good assortment of JAPAN WARE, consisting of cake boxes, trunks, tea boxes, spittoons, tea and coffee canisters, fruit dishes, dippers, tin and coal oil lamps, candle sticks, flower boxes, tea trays, pads, candle boxes, whistles, applebutter kettles, tea kettles, coffee pipes and elbows, &c.

Orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to. All kind of sheet iron work neatly executed at the shortest notice.

WANTED.—About forty thousand lbs. of old Copper, Brass and Pewter will be taken in exchange for Tin and Copper Ware.

Merchants and others would do well to give me a call at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, two doors east of Brown's Hotel, Erie March 13, 1851.—41 N. MURPHY.

NEW BOOKS.

CALL and see if there has not been a real Resurrection at the corner of French and 6th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times ready to inquire after the faith of his customers, (and believing, as he expresses himself, that every man has a right to his opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous,

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever before in this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 18 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.
Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Eagle Corn Plows.

WE have made arrangements for making and vending the much approved *Double Mouldboard Corn Plows*, patented by Rich, of Troy, N. Y. They are warranted to please. Also, single mould board, with Cast or Wooden beams, as may be desired, for sale at the Erie Steam Foundry.
tf, May 31. [3] SENNETT & Co.

H. P. STOCKTON,

(Successor to William N. Lewis, & Co.)

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and gentleman of Erie, and people generally, that he has opened a choice stock of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Jewelry, Silver Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, etc., etc., (north of the Court House, one door west of State street,) which he will be pleased to exhibit and will sell at prices most reasonable. A call is respectfully solicited.
Erie May 24.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

BY request of some of the members of the Erie County Agricultural Society, the subscriber brought on and offers for sale the following articles,

Emery & Co's, Horse Power and Threshing Machine,
8 *Ohio* Plows,
Corn Planters and Seed Drills,
1 cog Powers for churning, driving grind stones, &c.,
Cornstalk cutter and crushers,
Hay and Straw Cutters,
Emery's improved cemp-cusing and thermometer churn combined, 10 iron Garden Rakes, Hay Forks, improved scill Scythe stones, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements for the Agency of the above, together with all articles in Agricultural Machinery and Farming Implements, I can furnish at Wholesale or Retail, on the same terms as the manufacturers, adding transportation, and as all articles are warranted, the attention of Farmers and others is solicited. D. S. CLARK,
Erie may 10, 1851. State street, 2 doors north of Patterson's.

New Goods for the People.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Nails, Liquors, &c. which is large and well selected and bought cheap, and will be sold at very low prices for ready pay: *(my word for it,)* as cheap as any other in Erie Good muslin prints from 6¼c to 9c, and the best English and Merrimac at 12½ per yard, and all other goods in proportion.

Wishing to do a more ready pay business will make the prices so low as to induce persons to come and pay for their goods—People are requested to call and satisfy themselves by looking at my goods and prices. It will cost nothing to do that, and will be long remembered.
Erie, May 3, 1851. SMITH JACKSON.

Kiln Dried Lumber.

CARTER & BROTHER have on hand at their Planing Mill and Lumber yard, on 11th St., east of the Furnace, a quantity of Kiln dried Pine and White Wood Lumber—Planed and Matched Flooring, warranted superior to any worked by hand. Builders will save money by having their Stock at this establishment, where it can be furnished planed in a superior manner, and sawed into any shape desired. Cash paid for Flooring and Clear Pine.
Erie, Dec 21 1851. 3

NURSERY LAMPS.—A very convenient and useful article for the sick room and nursery, for sale by
Erie, Sept 6. J. H BURTON & CO.

LIVER COMPLAINT

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE

No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and Lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Boston *Bee*,

The Editor said, Dec. 22.

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters, for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice; Dyspepsia; Chronic and Nervous Debility, is decredly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint by the use of this remedy. We are constinced that, by the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Scott's Weekly, one of the best Literary papers published, said, Aug 25:

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters*, manufactured by Dr Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name known in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.* For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No 120, Arch street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

PRICE REDUCED TO 75 cts. PER BOTTLE.

Also for sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa; Lampson & Goff, McKean Corners, Pa., J. Curtis, Waterford, Pa.
Erie, 1851. 1y22

Cash for Lumber!

THE Subscribers are prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of Whitewood Lumber, viz: 1 and 4-4 Boards; 11, 2½, 3 and 4 inch Plank; Column 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inches square, and 3 by 4 Scantling. Ash of the following thicknesses: 1¼, 1½, 2, 3 and 4 inches; Cherry and all kinds of shipping lumber. The Subscribers will make contracts for any amount of the above mentioned Lumber to be delivered the coming season. Twelve foot is the most desirable length to have Lumber sawed.
Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

THE DULCIMER:

Or the New York Collection of Sacred Music.

CONSTITUTING a large and choice variety of new Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Motetts, etc., from the best Portugal and *American composers*, with all the old tunes in common use, together with a concise elementary course, simplified and adapted to the capacities of beginners. The whole comprising the most complete collection of sacred music ever published, for sale at the Bookstore of O. SPAFFORD.
Erie, Nov 30, 1850.

PULVERISED CORN STARCH—Of unequaled purity, with full directions for making Pudding, Custards, &c., for sale by
Erie, January 18, 1851. JOHN McCANN.

Keystone Paper Mills,

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN

MR. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19.
ELIHU L. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

SOAP.—A large lot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices, for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.
Erie May 7, 1850. 51

KID GLOVES.—A great variety at the new store of
May 31 HOWRY, BROWN, & CO.

Rochester Rappings a Humbug.

WE have no faith in the insane theories of the "Rappers," and so far from desiring to antagonize spiritual intercourse, aim for myself connected to remain a little longer and sell my goods at great bargains, giving the usual satisfaction to my customers. We are now fully prepared with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, to supply any demand for Clothing, and my arrangements for the manufacture into garments of all descriptions, in the prevailing modes, are of the most perfect character. It is my determination, that all shall be satisfied who patronize my establishment. Gentlemen may obtain at my store a bargain come out in for a little money, and my motto continues to be "the nimble six pence across the slow shilling." JACOB KOCH,
Erie, May 3d, No. 7, Reed House.

WOOL WANTED.

At Harborcreek Woolen Factory, South of the Buffalo Road.

THE proprietors, having made considerable improvement in their machinery and water works, are now enabled to run their Factories all through the summer, and having a quantity of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Summer Tweeds, Shawls, Blankets and Sheets, also Batts nets of different colors and qualities, to